

THE TIMES Tomorrow

On wings of dawn There is still one D-Day story to tell. Spectrum meets the man who tells it



Long and cool What's long, slim and white? Fashion Page looks at skirts for summer

Best of three John Woodcock reports on the third and decisive international match between England and West Indies

Best of all Computer Horizons continues The Times Business Enterprise Computer Competition

Market boost for Reuters

Dealings open today in Reuters shares on both sides of the Atlantic after Friday's market rally that is expected to add between 15 and 20p to the striking price, lifting it to around 214p.

The 57 million shares on offer by postal tender in London have been comfortably oversubscribed. Page 19

Harrier crash

A spectator was killed by an ejector seat when an RAF Harrier jet crashed at an air display near Aschaffenburg, West Germany. The pilot was injured.

House downturn

The boom in house building and prices lacks strength in comparison with previous peaks and looks set to end, according to *The Economist*. Page 3

Fastest run

The record for running the 271 mile Pennine Way has been broken by Mr Michael Cuddehe, aged 43. Page 2

Banks rescue

The US Government is planning to bail out troubled American banks by taking over their doubtful Latin American debts. Page 19

Loophole closed

A loophole in the Data Protection Bill, under which professional and academic examining bodies could have been forced to release results prior to their publication, is to be closed by the Government. Page 4

Cyril Lord dies

Mr Cyril Lord, who became a millionaire in the textile industry before he was 50 using novel marketing techniques has died at his home in Barbados, aged 72. Page 18

News blackout

A news blackout was imposed in Punjab as troops sent in by Mrs Indira Gandhi took up positions around the Sikh Golden Temple in Amritsar. Earlier report, page 8

Games decision

Bolivia said it would not send a team to the summer Olympics because of its difficult economic situation. Page 6

Prost wins

Alain Prost, driving a Marlboro McLaren-TAG, won the Monaco Grand Prix in torrential rain. Only 31 of the scheduled 77 laps were completed. Page 17

Letters: On India, from Mr F A Sherman, and Mrs R Rangarath; architecture, from Mr A Clifton-Taylor, and others. Leading articles: D-Day; Mr Botha; Hendon Police College. Features, pages 12, 13, 16

Roy Hattersley offers a strategy for the economic summit; an unexpected Orwell haul; the shifting front line of censorship. Spectrum sings the praises of the reticent Van Morrison. Monday page: computers to the manor borne. Incentives and promotions: a two-page Special Report. Pages 14-15

Obituary, page 18 Mr Tetsuo Hayashi. Classified, pages 27 to 30. Secretarial and educational appointments

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Unions angry over government's strike vote scheme

By Paul Rundle and David Felton

Government plans to tighten the law on strike ballots because of the miners' strike provoked fierce political and trade union protests yesterday.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, intends to amend the Trade Union Bill, now in the closing stages of its parliamentary passage, so that strikes will retain immunity from civil action only if they have prior approval in a secret ballot of union members.

His disclosure at a conference of Conservative trade unionists in Birmingham on Saturday brought sharp reaction from the Opposition, from the unions, and from the Industrial Society, a non-partisan body representing both sides of industry.

Mr William Keys, leader of the printing union Sogat 32 and chairman of the TUC's employment policy and organization committee, said: "The Government is really putting an impossible situation of trade unionists. I can see this leading to more wildcat strikes."

"If the proposal went ahead my union would just not ballot in any dispute. That way all strikes would be unofficial."

Mr John Smith, Labour's employment spokesman, described the Government's plan as a piece of political chicanery that would encourage wildcat strikes.

The amendment was being presented as "some kind of answer to the Government to the problems posed by the miners' strike, but it is not. It just shows that the existing legislation has had no bite whatsoever."

He was speaking at the conference in Torquay of the General, Municipal, Boilermakers, and Allied Trades Union whose leaders called last night for the TUC to stand by to coordinate assistance for the miners from the rest of the trade union movement.

The union's executive decided that if the present peace initiative between the miners' union and the coal board founders they would press for organized support for miners and their families through the TUC, which so far has been on the sidelines of the strike.

Mr David Bassett, general secretary of the union, and Mr Smith were dismissive of the impact of the proposed amendment on pre-strike ballots. Mr Smith said the change would take away legal protection from official strikes but hand it to unofficial ones.

The Govt's attitude has been influenced by events in the miners' strike. Some areas of the National Union of Mine-workers had ballots which went against joining the strike, but the ment were persuaded to come out by their workmates or by flying pickets.

Mr King said: "I don't think anybody actually dreamt that somebody would embark on industrial action without having the support of their members."

His department is looking at possible amendments to the Bill which would confine immunity from legal action for damages to those strikes that had been endorsed by a majority of union members.

"We think people have a right to be consulted. The only issue here is that there is, under the law, a legal protection conferred on people. That's fair enough, provided it is genuinely what the majority of people want to do," he said.

Mr King has not yet decided on the exact form of the amendment to his Bill, but it will insert a requirement that "a majority" shall have voted for a strike if it is to retain immunity. It is not clear at this stage whether it will be a majority to those voting, or of those entitled to vote.

Mr Jimmy Miller, NUM branch secretary at Marmham colliery in the militant Doncaster coalfield, called yesterday for an end to the mass picketing of the Orgreave coking plant, saying that such tactics were a waste of time and manpower.

Iraq hits Turkish tanker in Gulf

From Robert Fisk, Bahrain

Ignoring the UN Security Council's resolution on the Gulf War, or perhaps taking advantage of it, Iraq launched another air attack on oil tankers off Kharg Island yesterday.

A Turkish ship was set on fire and its crew forced to take to lifeboats as the *Iranian* *Shahpar* fired a salvo of missiles at the tanker. The *Shahpar* also claimed they had hit a second vessel in the area.

Three of the sailors on board the *Shahpar* were killed, which was in ballast on route to the Iranian oil terminal to pick up crude oil for Turkey, were reported last night to be missing.

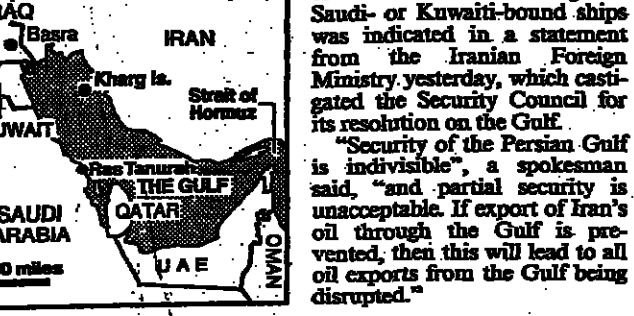
The Iranian news agency later said that all crew members had been picked up safely by Iranian rescue teams, AP reports.

The first Mayday distress signals from the burning 153,000-ton tanker were picked up by Bahrain radio at 7.05 yesterday morning, exactly five minutes after Radio Baghdad had interrupted its regular morning transmission to announce "effective" attacks against two large naval targets.

Two US warships are now accompanying oil tankers up the Gulf as far as the Arabian, refinery, partly owned by American oil companies, at the Saudi port of Ras Tanura.

That Iran might be tempted to retaliate once more against Saudi- or Kuwaiti-bound ships was indicated in a statement from the Iranian Foreign Ministry yesterday, which castigated the Security Council for its resolution on the Gulf.

"Security of the Persian Gulf is indivisible", a spokesman said, "and partial security is unacceptable. If export of Iran's oil through the Gulf is prevented, then this will lead to all oil exports from the Gulf being disrupted."



One dead, 18 missing in sail race

Ships and aircraft were combing heavy seas yesterday for missing crew members of the British-registered sail ship *Marques* in the Atlantic. One person was dead, 18 people were missing and nine had been rescued.

The 67-year-old *Marques*, owned by the China Clipper Society, was sailing in high winds and seas of 8ft to 12ft. Seven Britons, one a journalist, were among the crew, which also included Americans, West Indians and a Canadian.

The 117th ship, skippered by an American, Mr Stuart Flaksy, set sail from Bermuda on Saturday in bad weather. It was one of 42 vessels taking part in the Bermuda to Halifax leg of the 1984 Tall Ships race.

The *Marques* has starred in television programmes such as *The Onedin Line*.



The Marques crossing the Bermuda starting line.

Six-month drill to guard summit

By Stewart Tendler

An Army firing range at Puffin on the Thames Estuary has been chosen to the charter of machine gun fire as police firearms experts and Special Branch officers have been preparing for the start today of one of the largest, most intricate security operations Scotland Yard has mounted.

When President Reagan's aircraft lands at Heathrow this afternoon the fruits of more than six months' planning will take shape culminating in the economic summit later in the week. The Yard will be responsible for the safety of two heads of state, five heads of government, the president of the EEC and 16 ministers.

Last week some of the officers who will provide armed bodyguards for the dignitaries completed a course in the controversial Heckler and Koch MP5 compact sub-machine guns. The course on the Yard's indoor 50 metre range in Essex came after sessions outdoors on the Army range firing at distances of 100 and 150 metres.

Officers using the weapons must have passed a test which involves stripping and re-assembling the guns, sprinting to a firing position and opening fire on a target within a set time. The test was introduced to cover weapons jamming in an emergency.

Should such a moment occur it will not be for lack of precautions. Police leave among the 27,000 London officers has been cancelled this week. The Yard will not say how large a force it is deploying but the patrol visit in 1981 involved more than 6,000 officers each day, while President Reagan's visit the same year meant the use of anything between 2,200 and 4,500 a day.

The Yard will be using the Contained on page 2, col 7

Wrongly filed Orwell scripts found at BBC

More than sixty radio scripts and letters by George Orwell, previously thought lost, have been found at the BBC Writers' Archive at Caversham Park, near Reading. They vanished 40 years ago because of BBC filing errors.

The errors were discovered by Mr William West, an Orwell enthusiast. He found that Orwell's scripts as talks assistant for the Indian Service had been incorrectly filed. Letters from Orwell had been filed under the name of the recipient. Mr West is preparing a book, *Orwell: the War Broadcasts*. Philip Howard, page 16

BR on the track for better Sunday services

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

"Travel by rail on a Sunday is often intolerable, with delays of two to three hours, overcrowded trains and lack of refreshment facilities", Mr Len Dunselow, secretary of the Central Transport Consultative Committee, said.

"Sunday services are had at all times but especially at summer and Bank holiday weekends when large numbers of people are inconvenienced."

"Many people avoid Sunday travel at all costs because the service is so bad, but some must travel - students going home for the weekend and elderly people visiting relatives and friends."

"We regard the situation as beyond what is acceptable and welcome the study being carried out by BR."

The study will consider how weekend track work by engineers can be reduced or spread to other times.

Already the time needed has been reduced by new systems, such as continuous welded rail and concrete sleepers, which together require only about a tenth of the maintenance needed by the old bolted rail and timber sleepers.

However, at the same time, the total amount of track has been cut by closures, so fewer alternative routes are available when track is out of operation.

Weekend passenger traffic, in the absence of business travellers, is only 30 to 40 per cent of that during the week, since railways started, Saturday night and Sunday have, therefore, been regarded as the obvious time to re-lay and repair lines and rebuild bridges.

With growing leisure travel, however, Sunday traffic is increasingly important to the railway's business and the study could be financially significant to British Rail as well as its customers.



The US President raising a glass of ale yesterday in the Ronald Reagan Lounge of O'Farrell's bar, Ballyporeen.

Reagan returns to his roots in a stage-set Irish village

From Richard Ford, Ballyporeen

Few American presidents, even former actors, can have had the set and props Ireland has provided for Ronald Reagan in this his reelection year.

While contenders for the Democratic Party's nomination continue to slug it out on the campaign trail, Mr Reagan has used his Irish visit to project a softer image of a man wanting peace and dialogue with the Russians.

And, of course, this "great-grandson of Ireland" is aware of the rich harvest of 40 million Irish-American votes which a sentimental journey to his roots might attract.

As he told the people of Ballyporeen yesterday, now that he knew from whence he came "this has given my soul a new contentment - and it is a joyous feeling, it is like coming home after a long journey."

President Reagan compared the Irish village from which his great-grandfather emigrated during the potato famine with his own birthplace in Tampico, Illinois. And he told a delighted and cheering crowd: "I can't think of a place on this planet I would rather claim as my roots more than Ballyporeen, county Tipperary."

It was a clever speech, appealing to Irish listeners and to the electorate back home, in praising the Irish contribution to the building of America, the President said that he had come from a poor family, adding that his first job, at 14, had been as a labourer.

From the rainbow which greeted him at Shannon airport, to the ivy-clad historic building of University College, Galway, and finally to Ballyporeen, Mr Reagan and his wife, Nancy, have been surrounded by enormous security.

Their visit has lacked the spontaneity and outbursts of genuine affection which the Irish heaped on John Kennedy and Pope John Paul II. It has been like a giant security operation in which the President and his wife have had occasional walk-out parts.

As one Irish government official put it: "Kennedy came before the age of assassinations really began. It can't really be any other way and perhaps the Irish prefer to watch it on television."

The crowds greeting Mr Reagan have been small. Yesterday, the highlight of the three-day visit, there were estimated to be between 2,000 and 3,000 spectators, who were outbowed by blanket security provided by 1,500 police and additional army and secret service men.

Eight days ago 30,000 people poured into Ballyporeen to see the preparations. One hot dog trader said yesterday: "I should have gone to Limerick for the hurling match. There's a bigger crowd."

How hero of D-Day ruse was found

By Patricia Clough

Mr Nigel West, the writer and espionage expert, told yesterday how he tracked down Garbo, the double agent who played a key role in deceiving the Germans about the Normandy landings and brought him to London.

Senior Juan Pujol Garcia, now aged 72, whose name had been kept secret and who had been believed dead for the past 40 years, was found by Mr West living in South America.

His six-year search began with a lunch with Professor Anthony Blunt, later exposed as a Soviet double agent, and others in a restaurant in Jermyn Street, London. Blunt recalled Garbo's surname but not his first name. Later a contact in MI6 remembered that Garbo had come from Barcelona. There were 200 Pujol Garcias in the Barcelona telephone directory and Mr West had them all rung up.

"One person was very evasive on the phone. It was Garbo's nephew who had not seen him for 20 years. I flew to Spain three weeks ago and after much persuasion was given a 10-year-old post office box number in South America."

He arranged for a contact to approach Garbo with three questions which would identify him. All the answers were positive and Mr West flew out to meet him.

Since the war Garbo has kept silent about his wartime activities in Operation Fortitude which hoodwinked the Germans into keeping large parts of their forces out of the Normandy battle. Even now when his former enemies are either old or dead the fear of assassination has kept the Nazis persistent and he has kept his activities secret even from his family and does not wish his new country to be made public.

Mr West said: "All this has been a tremendous shock for him. He was very nervous at first. He did not allow me to photograph him. Of course he had to explain everything to his (second) wife and son and daughter-in-law. They were astonished."

Garbo, whom he describes as small, very switched-on, with a highly-developed sense of humour, ran a stationery shop until he retired.

He spent yesterday looking for the former safe house in Hendon, north London, where he had been based, but with no luck. Today he will be travelling to the Thames Valley to look for the house to which he moved when bombing made the Hendon area risky.

The main purpose of his trip to London, Mr West said, was a private audience with the Duke of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace. During the war he was appointed MBE but for security reasons there was no ceremony and he was simply presented with the award at a lunch with his MI5 collaborators.

D-Day, back page

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## Whitehall revolt mounts over 4.5%

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

The Government faces a fresh revolt on the public sector pay front from the three biggest civil service unions, whose leaders meet today to reject a 4.5 per cent offer.

The executives of the Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA), the Institution of Professional Civil Servants (IPCS) and the Society of Civil and Public Servants (SCPS) are being recommended by their negotiators to throw out the proposed settlement.

Their next step will be to order a "consultation exercise" in government offices to win rejection, and union leaders were last night confident of gaining the support of their members.

Mr Campbell Christie, deputy general secretary of the SCPS, said: "The cumulative effect of three years of settlements below the rate of inflation is beginning to take its toll. People are very unhappy."

The unions are not all of one mind on what to do with a rank-and-file vote against the offer. The moderates, including the IPCS, the Inland Revenue Staff Federation and the "mandarins' union", the First Division Association, are understood to favour pressure on the Cabinet to take the pay dispute to arbitration, while the more militant CPSA and SCPS are expected to back some form of disruptive action short of a strike.

The Government has made clear its disinclination to go to arbitration, and appears anxious to hold the line at 4.5 per cent in public service wage settlements. The teachers are also stuck on that figure, as is the post office.

Civil servants are claiming 7 per cent or £7 a week, whichever is the greater, in an attempt to improve the position of the lower-paid. But the Government has proposed 4 per cent rises for staff at the top of their salary scales and 4 per cent lower down the scales. That arrangement would benefit 70 per cent of staff who are already at the top of their scale.

The Treasury has also offered a 4 per cent increase in London weighting payments, but payable from October 1 rather than the April 1 settlement date which applies to wage rates for the 530,000 white-collar civil servants covered by the negotiations.

The consultation exercise will involve workplace meetings at which a vote is taken on the offer. The results will be collated nationally to provide an overall picture of members' views before the unions seek further negotiations, perhaps with ministers rather than officials.

## Post Office suspends some services as mail delays get worse

By Staff Reporters

The Post Office announced yesterday that it was suspending its Datapost and Royal Mail Special Delivery services because widespread industrial action over pay had made it impossible to keep deliveries to time.

The decision was taken as the national executive of the Union of Commercial Workers prepared for a meeting tomorrow at which it is expected to order 150,000 of its members to carry out last week's threat to bring "chaos" to postal and sorting offices.

Serious postal delays, especially to and from London, are already being caused by unofficial industrial action and many post boxes in London have been sealed.

Private post companies are poised to make a killing. More than 14 of central London's Yellow Pages alone are devoted to collection and delivery or courier services.

The 35-member executive of the union will be presented tomorrow with a range of options by its general secretary, Mr Alan Tuffin, for engaging in a full-scale dispute with the Post Office Corporation unless a 4.5 per cent pay offer is improved to match the rate of inflation.

The measures will include

one-day strikes, a ban on overtime and "guerrilla" strikes against certain key services such as Girobank. The campaign of industrial action will start almost immediately if the corporation does not reopen negotiations.

Mr Tuffin said last night: "I shall for as long as possible not involve the membership in a total stoppage, but it might come to that quite quickly. If the Post Office start to take action by sending people home or locking them out it will quickly escalate."

The union has no plans to ballot its membership on the disruption, arguing that it has already been given authority to embark on industrial action by the policy-making conference. There have already been unofficial walkouts in some postal and sorting offices, but the union has asked its members to wait for the official starting signal before taking work.

One private London post company, West One Group, has 160 cars, 40 vans and 120 motor cycles which already make about 2,000 trips a day.

In the event of a widespread strike its managing director, Mr John Weston, could easily

would not trouble accordingly because he would have to lower his charges to take account of longer delivery and collection times.

Many of his 1,500 account customers represent the large mail users such as mail order publishing and printing firms which Post Office workers have identified as their priority targets.

"We would certainly have a big influx of business, but we could never satisfy the demand," Mr Weston said yesterday.

Mr Richard Benson, managing director of the Pony Express subsidiary of Securicor, said that his operation was not in direct competition with the Post Office.

However, its new Pony Express overnight letter service, which guarantees delivery anywhere in mainland Britain by 10am for collections up to 7.30pm the previous day, could benefit from a prolonged postal dispute.

The overnight service costs

## Diplomat case 'was handled clumsily'

By Peter Hennessy

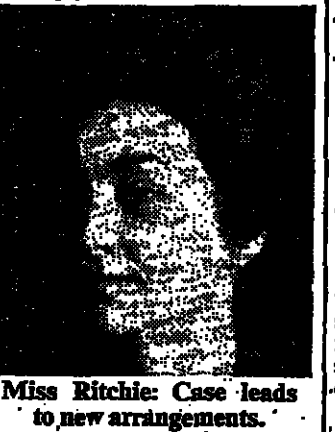
The Foreign Office has admitted privately that the case of Miss Rhona Ritchie, the British diplomat given a nine-month suspended sentence in November, 1982, for passing confidential information to her Egyptian lover, was handled in a hasty and unsatisfactory way by MI5 and the Law Officers' Department.

Steps have been taken to ensure that future cases involving diplomats and the unauthorized disclosure of information under section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, 1911, will be handled more carefully.

The new arrangement is disclosed in the annual report of the First Division Association, the top civil servants' union. A section of the document devoted to the affairs of the Diplomatic Service Association (DSA), to which Miss Ritchie belonged, deals with her case but does not name her.

The case, the report says, "was brought in a way which raised questions about excessively hasty procedures and decisions, without opportunity for full reflection of all important relevant considerations".

Whitehall sources indicate the reason for the sensitivity is the delicate relationship between the Foreign Office, MI5, and the Law Officers' Department. There was a strong feeling inside the Foreign Office that Miss Ritchie, who has left the diplomatic service, was both hastily and harshly treated. None of the material she passed while serving in Tel Aviv to Rifat El-Ansari, an Egyptian diplomat, was highly classified. Most of it was made public shortly afterwards.



Miss Ritchie: Case leads to new arrangements.

## MSC looks forward to more jobs

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

There should be a small rise in national employment in the year ahead and the number of people out of work will remain at an historically high level for several years, according to Manpower Services Commission.

In its corporate plan for 1984-88, the commission predicts that the long-term unemployed - those without a job for more than 12 months - will still number more than a million two years from now.

Despite those findings, Mr David Young, chairman of the commission, says in a foreword to the report that "the employment outlook is better than in previous years". The commission is planning to spend £2.10m in this financial year, 60 per cent more than in 1982-83.

Examining the outlook for the labour market, the corporate plan says: "For the first time since the beginning of the recession the year ahead should show a small rise in national employment."

"Output has been rising nationally for two years. Unemployment has stabilized and has fallen slightly in some months; the trend of vacancies has been steadily upward since 1981 and employment, after falling for four years, levelled out in mid-1983."

In the longer term, it seems likely that employment will increase but demographic factors will continue to produce an increase in the population of working age and thus in labour supply. The growth of employment seems unlikely to be enough to achieve large reductions in unemployment.

"While unemployment may have peaked and should decline over the planning period, the commission's plans must still assume a labour market with an historically high level of unemployment, albeit with more prospect of a fall rather than a rise in future years."

"The Youth Training Scheme has had a marked beneficial effect on youth unemployment", the plan adds. Without it, unemployment among the under-18s would be more than half.

"Although the number of young people getting jobs has recently been higher than expected, high-level unemployment over the planning period will still leave new entrants to the labour force at a disadvantage in getting permanent jobs and training."

## Foot blames hostile press

By Our Political Editor

Mr Michael Foot, whose account of the Labour Party's campaign and defeat in last year's general election is published today, said yesterday that anyone who read what really happened "cannot take the view that Labour was fairly treated in the campaign".

He said that before preparing for the next election the party and the electorate would have to understand what part "vicious Tory newspapers such as the Murdoch newspapers" play in our politics, and what part (public opinion) polls may play.

Interviewed on BBC radio Mr Foot said it was not whining

the ever-present suspicion of opposition politicians that ministers are out to weaken or subordinate the BBC were inflamed yesterday by an interview given to *The Sunday Times* by Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Home Office with responsibility for broadcasting.

Mr Hurd was reported as saying he wanted a full debate of the BBC's financing before negotiations started on an increase in the licence fee from next April.

He added: "We have not ruled out any potential form for future financing, whether advertising, sponsorship, subscription, the separation of radio from television, or privatization."

After the interview was picked up by the *Sunday People* under the headline "Tories set to sell off Beeb", and the *Sunday Mirror* - "TV licence to be axed?" - Mr Hurd told his local BBC radio station,

## Record run along Pennine Way

By Ronald Faux

Mr Michael Cudaby, aged 43, an enthusiast for running long distances, yesterday broke the Pennine Way record, covering the 271 miles in two days, 21 hours, 54 minutes and 30 seconds.

It was his eighth attempt and the first time the British long distance footpath has been completed in fewer than three days.

The last stretch to Kirk Yetholm, Scotland, across the boggy ground of the Cheviots was the worst, but Mr Cudaby finished at a fine pace having averaged 90 miles in each of three days. He was spurred along the last lap by Mark Cudaby, aged 19, the eldest of his seven children.

Mr Cudaby a lecturer in physical education at Birmingham University, ran non-stop for the first 40 hours and then took five-minute rests every seven miles with the exception of a long halt when he fell asleep for 90 minutes.

"In the past it was either the weather or my feet that defeated me. If the weather was fine my feet would get burning hot and blistered; if it was bad then the ground became too difficult. This time it was not ideal but I did it," he said. The ground was often damp and kept his feet which he took with plastic second skin, tolerably cool.

Sustained by liquid food and the gentle bullying of a support team who paced him and ran with him along stretches of the route, Mr Cudaby averaged five miles an hour during the day and between three and a half and four miles an hour when he pounded across moors in the dark.

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Radio Oxford, that the reports of his comments had been distorted and that he would make a statement through the Home Office today.

Later a Home Office spokesman said: "There are no plans whatever to change the licensing system, or to do anything dramatic."

By then Gerald Kaufman, Shadow home secretary, was protesting that privatization "would wreck the most important and most reputable broadcasting organization in the world", that sponsorship would prostitute the BBC's standards and advertising would dilute the integrity of programmes.

He said grave disquiet will be aroused by indications that the Government is considering dismembering the BBC and that the Prime Minister must be told clearly to "lay off".

Mr Hurd denied in the interview that he was considering any breaking up of the BBC. As for the licensing system,

the established basis of the BBC's finances, Mr Hurd said it looked "tatty" but added that the fee, "despite all its imperfections, is easier to criticize than to replace".

The interview was given 10 days earlier, on May 24, and the following day, in a Commons debate, reassured the BBC by using exactly the same words to defend the fee. He said it continued to be the most effective way of providing services of a high standard.

He also dismissed the notion that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would consider raising taxes to pay the £700m annual cost of the BBC's domestic radio and television services.

He said those who valued the BBC's independence had "always quite reasonably sought to avoid" the consequence of funding through taxation, which was that the Government would inevitably be answerable to Parliament for the way BBC services were run.

## Police fear missing boy, 7, is dead

Police officers searching for Mark Tildesley, aged seven, who disappeared from his home at Wokingham, Berkshire, on Friday evening, were increasingly convinced last night that he has been murdered.

Yesterday police divers joined the hunt for the boy, who left his parents' house to visit a friend half a mile away.

The police are investigating two calls made to the family home on Saturday night from a man claiming that he had seen the boy and who told the boy's father, Mr John Tildesley, a council worker, that it would "cost him" to get his son back.

Superintendent Alan Cuswell of Thames Valley police, said yesterday: "There is no earthly reason why he should not have come home unless something has happened to him. We fear some harm has befallen him and we are desperate for anyone who has seen him to come forward."



Mark Tildesley: Missing since Friday evening.

## High cost of a spelling mistake

By Our Crossword Editor

Nine competitors qualified for the national final of the Collins Dictionary *Times* Crossword Championship at the London regional finals held at the Park Lane Hotel over the weekend.

Only two competitors solved all four puzzles in the London Region B final yesterday - Mr Sally Stevens, who took an average of 15 minutes for each puzzle, and Mr Paul Best, from Hurst, Berkshire, an advertising executive, who took five minutes longer for second place.

Mrs Morar Ryton, an actress from Richmond and a previous finalist, was third, Commander D. P. Willan, a retired naval officer from Alverstoke, Hampshire, fourth, and Mr Edward Hillman, a retired schoolmaster and a previous finalist, fifth.

The unluckiest competitor of the weekend was Mr D. R. Armistead, of Stockport, a Cambridge University undergraduate, who completed all four puzzles in the London Region A final on Saturday in only 22 minutes, but made one simple spelling mistake that disqualified him.

The A final was won by the winner of the national championship in 1981, Mr Tony Severs, a computer systems consultant, of Ealing.

Mr James Atkins, the teacher of singing who has twice won the national championship, came second.

Third was Mr David W. Vile, of Wansick, London, who is a GLC statistician and a former finalist, and fourth a newcomer, Mrs A. Hare, a housewife from North Walsham, Norfolk.

## Alternative summit call for economic reforms

By David Nicholson-Lord

On the eve of the world economic summit in London, leaders of a rival exercise in international problem-solving will tomorrow call on Mrs Margaret Thatcher to abandon some of her most hallowed economic goals.

Representatives of the "steady state" and related schools of economics, from American academics to Third World gurus, are gathering for The Other Economic Summit, a three-day meeting aimed at providing an alternative and rather more radical vision of a future world order.

British organizers of the other summit will deliver to 10 Downing Street tomorrow their "strategic agenda" for change.

Among its priorities are greater local self-reliance and economic recovery from the "bottom up", a recognition that the traditional link between investment and job creation may have gone for good and a set of economic indicators that, unlike the gross national product, take account of quality, welfare and future needs.

## Six-month summit drill

Continued from page 1

400-member Special Branch, the Diplomatic Patrol Group, the anti-terrorist squad and men from the D.I.I. firearms training section, who are likely to provide armed observers around the buildings and routes of the summit members.

Every one of the venues for meetings during the summit will be under the command of a senior police officer, who will have overall responsibility for security in that area. Above them will be officers including a detective chief superintendent from Special Branch, the commander of the DPG and a deputy assistant commissioner who is in charge overall.

To move delegates between residences, Lancaster House and other meeting places the Cabinet Office has installed a new

## MPs fly to Norway for acid rain study

By Tony Samstag

The Commons Environment Committee flew to Kristiansand, Norway, yesterday at the start of a five-day visit to study environmental damage in Norway and Sweden attributed to acid rain.

The trip reflects increasing concern in Britain that acidification of large areas in Scandinavia may not only be, as the Scandinavian governments allege, the result of British emissions of sulphur and nitrogen compounds, arrived by the prevailing winds over the region, but also be occurring in Britain.

It will also contribute to the body of evidence gathered by the committee in its continuing hearings on acid rain.

Among the objectives of the visit, which was requested by the committee, are evidence that causes other than British emissions might be responsible for the environmental damage, and an assessment of the likelihood that proposed EEC controls on such emissions might reverse the damage.

A draft report by Nature Conservancy Council scientists, as yet unpublished but reported by *The Times* last year, suggests that acidification damage is widespread in parts of Scotland, with high acidity common throughout much of Britain.

## Ex-UDR man found shot dead

Police called to what was thought to be a single-vehicle road accident early yesterday found the driver, a former member of the Ulster Defence Regiment, shot dead.

Mr Hugh Gallagher, aged 26, a taxi driver and father of two children, from Killyclogher, Tyrone, is thought to have died instantly when he was ambushed by gunmen outside Omagh.

## MP urges action over disclosure

The Attorney General should take legal action against civil servants who instructed Department of Health officials to pass confidential information in legal aid applications to other departments, Ms Harriet Harman, Labour's social services spokesman, said yesterday.

The department has suspended the instruction from the "L" code after an outcry over the move. The 1974 Legal Aid Act, says information in applications must not be released without the applicants' consent.

## Two killed at Manx circuit

The Isle of Man TT course claimed another victim yesterday when Mr Roger Cox, of Brize Norton, Oxfordshire, died from injuries suffered during a crash in a practice session.

On Saturday Mr Ian Rhodes, a race follower, of Hull, died in a crash on a side road to the course. Race report, page 23

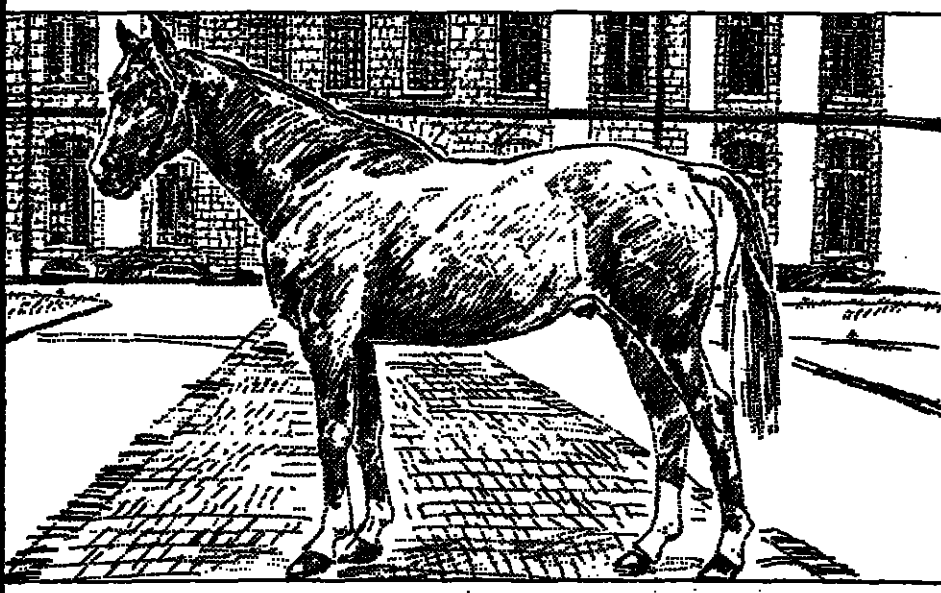
## Crash victims

Six people were still in a serious condition in hospital yesterday after a bus crash on Saturday in which three people died at Brydekirk near Annan, Dumfries and Galloway.

## Niven fund

The David Niven Campaign for the Motor Neurone Disease Association was launched in London yesterday to raise money to find a cure for the disease that killed the actor last year.

**£16 and you can spend a weekend with the most noble blood in France.**



The nearest most people will get to a horse this weekend is the ITV seven. Yet you could be spending the weekend with Europe's finest.

Until the end of the year Sealink will take you and three adults, plus car, to France and back for as little as £16 per person.

Once there, you can visit the famous racecourses of Longchamps and Chantilly, travel down to the Loire with its beautiful châteaux or through the sleepy hamlets of central Dordogne.

Whatever your choice, for £16 you can be sure you're on a certainty. For further information call Teledata on 01-200 0200 or contact your nearest travel agent, principal rail station or travel centre.

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# NHS wasting millions on expensive, ineffective, unsafe drugs, book says

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The National Health Service is wasting hundreds of millions of pounds a year on more than 800 drugs that are ineffective, over-priced, unnecessary, or less safe than other products, according to a book published today.

*The Wrong Kind of Medicine*, by Charles Medawar, of Social Audit, which is published in conjunction with the Consumers' Association, argues that Britain needs a new Medicines Act prohibiting the licensing of drugs unless they can be shown to:

- offer significant therapeutic benefit;
- meet real medical needs;
- have a satisfactory risk-benefit ratio; and
- provide acceptable therapeutic value for money.

Such a move would reduce the 6,500 drugs available in Britain by perhaps two-thirds.

## New health jobs on way

Health authorities are to be told to introduce general managers throughout the National Health Service by the end of next year at the latest.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, is expected to announce this week, probably today, the decision to go ahead with the recommendations of the Griffiths report.

The book argues, Norway, for example, through such a law has only about 1,500 preparations, and Sweden about 2,500.

Britain, according to the book, has "far more drugs than we need and far too many for effective use".

Responsibility for the drug industry should be shifted from the Department of Health and Social Security to the Department of Trade and Industry, Mr Medawar writes.

Drawing on published sources, such as the *British National Formulary* and the *American Medical Association's Drug Evaluations*, the book lists 800 drugs which are obsolete, of little or no proven value, are less safe than alternatives, are dearer than equivalent products, are used inappropriately, or combine ingredients with opposite effects.

Included are drugs with household names, such as Distalgesic and Valium, cough mixtures such as Benylin, and drugs such as the peripheral vasodilators on which the health service spends £30m a year, but which "may do more harm than good" when prescribed for senile dementia.

The pain-killer Distalgesic carries a risk of dependence, has a relatively low fatal dose, and the health service could save £2.5m a year by prescribing cheaper versions of the same product.

The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry described the book as "irresponsible and dangerously misleading" in arguing that by following Norway's example the health service could save hundreds of millions of pounds. Expenditure on medicines in Norway in 1981 stood at £37.82 a head, nearly twice the British figure of £21.64.

The British Medical Association, commenting on the book, said there would seem to be no economic case for reducing the present choice of drugs because the amount spent on drugs as a head of population and the percentage of the gross national product spent on pharmaceuticals was less than that of other Western European states. *The Wrong Kind of Medicine*, by Charles Medawar (Consumers' Association and Hodder and Stoughton, £3.95).



'The Merry Wives of Windsor' is this year's production by the New Shakespeare Company at the Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park. It opens today. From left: Kate O'Mara as Mrs Ford, Ronald Fraser as Falstaff and Philippa Gail as Mrs Page. (Photograph: Orde Eliason).

## Teachers to resume strikes

By Colin Hughes

School pupils in England and Wales return today from their half-term holiday to face a second round of selective strikes and disruptive sanctions by the two largest teachers' unions.

The National Union of Teachers begins another series of three-day selective strikes tomorrow which will affect 270 schools in 50 of the 104 local education authorities.

The National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, the second largest union, will step up its own selective half-day strikes today and tomorrow by including Staffordshire, North Yorkshire, Essex and Gloucestershire in its list of target authorities.

The Association was already running selective strikes in Hampshire, Leeds, Cambridgeshire and South Glamorgan before the spring break, and these will resume today.

Mr Nigel de Gruchy, the association's deputy general secretary, yesterday claimed that the teaching unions were winning their fight to persuade local authority employers to allow the dispute to go to arbitration.

The Labour-dominated Association of Metropolitan Authorities has agreed to support arbitration as the best way of resolving the pay talks, and several councils belonging to the Conservative-controlled Association of County Councils

have recently backed arbitration. Most of the employers' panel, however, argue that they could not afford to pay any improved offer which arbitrators might propose.

On Thursday the National Association of Head Teachers is hoping to persuade Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, that he should put pressure on the county councils to resume pay talks.

Yesterday the employers and unions began three days of separate talks at the Holiday Inn in Plymouth, aimed at agreeing recommendations for the Government on a revised salary structure.

## Ronan Point builder may face claim of £2m

By Charles Knevitt, Architecture Correspondent

Taylor Woodrow Anglian, which built Ronan Point and scores of other residential tower blocks to similar designs, may face claims for massive compensation after the latest round in its legal battle with a London council.

Newham Council, in east London, issued writs against the company in 1970 alleging negligence and breach of contract over the partial collapse of Ronan Point. Ten years later, Mr Justice O'Connor ruled that damages were payable for breach of contract, but not for negligence.

A recent High Court ruling by Judge Holroyd Pearce, means that the company will have to pay more than £2m as a result of the collapse. This includes £1.8m for the cost of strengthening work to blocks of similar design in the borough; £289,000 as the cost of rebuilding Ronan Point; and £293,000 for loss of rent.

Part of Ronan Point, a 22-storey tower block containing 110 flats, collapsed in 1969 in a gas explosion which killed five people.

Taylor Woodrow said: "We shall be discussing the judgment with our legal advisers shortly, with a view to considering an appeal."

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities estimates that at least 7,951 flats were built using the Ronan Point building system. Thirty-six towers of similar construction were built on 10 estates in London. There could be as many as 100 around the country, although many of them have only half the number of stores.

Newham is considering further legal action against the builder over faults which have only recently come to light.

Ronan Point has been evacuated for the second time to allow a full structural survey and for fire tests to be carried out.

## Hotel guide for non-smokers published

The first hotel guide for non-smokers is published today by Ash, the anti-smoking group, with an attack on establishments for being too slow to respond to changing demands. It lists 144 establishments offering facilities for customers who "want to be free from other people's tobacco smoke". Mr David Simpson, director of Ash, said non-smokers now outnumbered smokers by more than two to one. Most people - smokers and non-smokers - wanted more non-smoking provisions.

## Ming Porcelain goes on show

A collection of Ming Transitional porcelain recently recovered from the floor of the South China Sea where it had lain since about 1643 is to be shown at the international Ceramics fair and Seminar at the Dorchester Hotel in London later this month.

The Hatcher Cargo, as the collection is known after the Singapore-based salvage captain who found it, was aboard a vessel thought to be a Chinese junk trading under licence from the Dutch East India Company.

## Good food guide

A single British food quality mark is to be introduced for home-grown products such as cheese, bacon, and apple by Food from Britain, the Government's £14m marketing body set up to boost home and international sales of United Kingdom produce.

## Son for Frost

David Frost, the television presenter, announced yesterday that his wife, Lady Carina Fitzalan-Howard, had given birth to a son, Miles Paradine, on Saturday.

## Housing boom bound to end bank says

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

The buoyant housing scene, both in building and prices, is set to end, according to *Lloyds Bank Economic Bulletin*, published today.

Mr Christopher Johnson, the group economic adviser, writes in the latest issue of the bulletin that the housing boom is playing its part in the UK's economic recovery, "but it lacks strength compared with previous peaks in the housing cycle, and a downturn already looks inevitable".

He also says that building societies will be under official pressure to hold their rates and mortgage rates unchanged in the face of the rise in bank base rates.

He says that plentiful housing credit, combined with a shortage in supply of affordable new houses, is inevitably pushing up prices of both existing and new homes, a good deal faster than inflation.

Last year the bulletin had

predicted a 13 per cent rise in house prices in 1983, which turned out to be just more than 11 per cent.

"This year the indications are that it may accelerate to about 13 per cent, on the basis of first quarter figures. House prices are now rising by 6.8 per cent more than inflation. This is far less than in the two previous house price booms in the 1970s".

Mr Johnson says that the number of housing units completed rose by about 10 per cent in 1983, with the same sort of increase expected this year. Completions will thus have risen from a low point of 177,000 in 1982 to 216,000 this year.

"A housing cycle in which each peak is 100,000 lower than the previous one must be seen as a fluctuation around a sharp secular decline which cannot be allowed to continue without grave detriment to national living standards," he says.

## Homes group challenges Fowler claim on benefit

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Mortgage tax relief, rather than housing benefit, is the form of housing assistance that goes too high up the income scale, SHAC, the London Housing Aid Centre, said yesterday.

In the first public evidence to the Government's review of housing benefit, set up after the chaos that accompanied its introduction last year, SHAC argues that claims that the benefit is too generous or goes too high up the scale are unfounded.

But the system does need to be simplified and made fairer by unifying the three separate elements in it, SHAC says.

Answering claims by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, that the system is too generous, SHAC says it has been cut, not extended.

Four hundred thousand households were taken out of benefit when the scheme was introduced in April last year, and another 400,000 lost entitlement in the cuts this April.

The numbers claiming have risen to more than six million because of rising unemployment and steep increases in council rents as central government subsidies have been withdrawn.

Of the 6,800,000 recipients, 2,400,000 receive rate rebates only - a figure that includes owner-occupiers as well as tenants. Only 4,400,000 receive help with both rent and rates - 4,400,000 fewer than those who benefit from tax relief on mortgages.

## Another senior man ready to quit TV-am

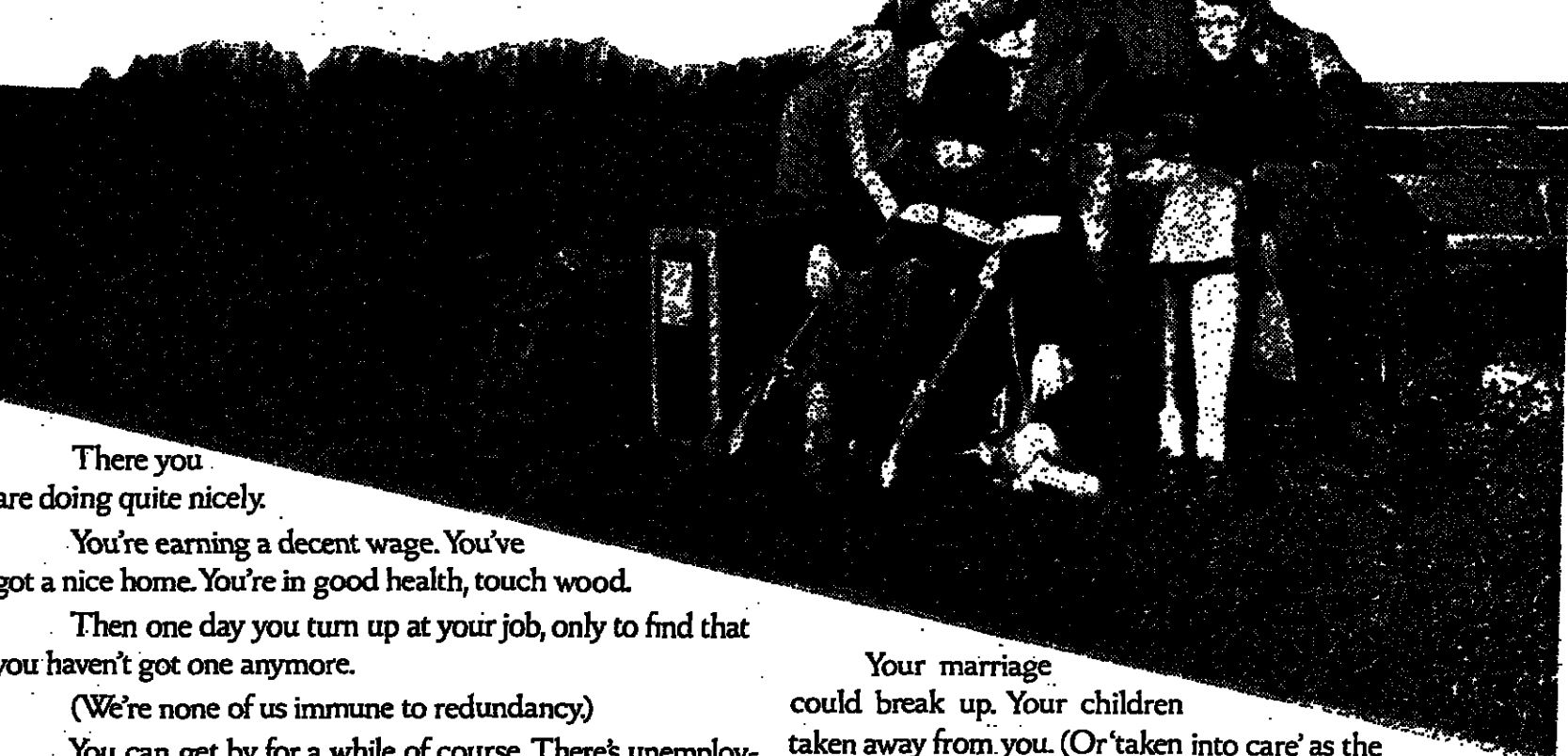
The commercial breakfast station TV-am is on the verge of losing its third senior executive in a fortnight over the company's future direction under its new managing director, Mr Bruce Gynell (David Hewson writes).

Journalists at the station believe that Mr Clive Jones, the station's weekday programme editor, is to discuss his future with Mr Gynell today. He is understood to have set out a number of terms under which he is willing to stay at the station.

Two weeks ago Mr Greg Dyke, who as editor-in-chief, was credited with increasing TV-am's ratings from 200,000 to about 1.5 million, resigned after a clash with Mr Gynell. Last Friday, Mr Michael Moore resigned as the station's general manager after only a month in the job.

Fifty years on: Sir Kenneth Newman (above), the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, reviewed 60 former police officers at the Metropolitan Police Training Establishment, in Hendon, north London, yesterday, to celebrate 50 years of police training at the centre. All 60 were students between 1934 and 1939. (Photograph: John Voss). Leading article, page 10

# A year ago they were looking at new houses. Now they're just looking for a home.



There you are doing quite nicely.

You're earning a decent wage. You've got a nice home. You're in good health, touch wood.

Then one day you turn up at your job, only to find that you haven't got one anymore.

(We're none of us immune to redundancy)

You can get by for a while of course. There's unemployment benefit, and you might have a few bob tucked away.

You'll get another job soon, or so you think.

But before long you start to fall behind with your mortgage re-payments or rent. (Not everyone is eligible for supplementary benefit.)

And it gets worse.

The next thing you know is you've been threatened with eviction, something you never dreamt possible.

This leaves you with two alternatives.

Stay, and face the public humiliation of being kicked out of your own home, or move in with relatives or friends for a while.

Just until you get sorted out.

But what with the growing housing shortage, how long would that be? Long enough for a friendly welcome to wear thin.

You can go to the council of course, but there's no guarantee that they'll help you.

And you've almost no chance if you're single. With no family to support, they'll say you have no 'priority need' and send you to the end of the queue.

If you have children, the council might get you into a hostel or find you bed and breakfast accommodation.

You could be stuck there for two, maybe three years.

Your marriage could break up. Your children taken away from you. (Or 'taken into care' as the authorities like to put it.) The next thing to fall apart would probably be you.

With nowhere to go and no-one to turn to you'd be past caring.

We wouldn't be. That's what we're here for.

Unlike most of the people you meet when you're down, you'd find us sympathetic.

We'd help you start to get your life back together.

First by trying to find you somewhere to live.

We'd cut through all the red tape for you. Advise you how to deal with the endless officialdom of local councils, housing associations and private landlords.

The most important thing is, we wouldn't give up until we'd helped you.

But before we can do anything for anyone who's homeless, we need help from those who aren't.

I am pleased to donate £  
All gifts will be acknowledged:  
Mr/Mrs/Ms

Send to Shelter, Room 302, FREEPOST, London SE1 2BR.

# Shelter

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR THE 300,000 HOMELESS

## Racing fraud man to sell stable

Kenneth Richardson, a Humberston businessman, is to sell his stable of 50 horses after his conviction on Friday for the "Flockton Grey" fraud.

As the York Crown Court jury was considering its verdict for more than 8½ hours last Friday, he pledged to give up the sport he claims had made him £1m. He said: "I've finished with racing for good

now. This case has made me and my family ill

The horses in his stable are technically owned by his wife or relatives because of the Jockey Club rules that ban him from running horses because of his bankruptcy in 1960.

Richardson, aged 46, of Jubilee House, Hutton, near Driffield, was found guilty of masterminding a horse switch

fraud and given a nine-month suspended sentence suspended for a year and fined £20,000 with up to £100,000 court costs.

Together with his racing manager, and a horse box driver, he headed the fraud at a Leicester race two years ago when an experienced Good Hand won in the guise of an untrained two-year-old, falsely named Flockton Grey.



## Data Protection Bill: 1

## Some key safeguards for individuals accepted

The first safeguards to protect individuals against the misuse of confidential information about them stored in computers will shortly be enshrined in English law.

After a bumpy ride the controversial Data Protection Bill emerges tomorrow for its final stages in the Commons; it is expected to receive the Royal Assent next month.

The Bill creates the first general statutory right of access by individuals to computer records concerning them. It also imposes a duty on all who store personal information in computers to abide by certain principles as to its accuracy, security, and as to why and how the information is stored and disclosed.

The right of access, and the exemptions to it, have created

With the Data Protection Bill well on its way to becoming law, FRANCES GIBB, our Legal Affairs Correspondent, opens a two-part series on the controversy surrounding this pioneering effort to give citizens the right of access to computerized records held on them and to prevent the misuse of such information.

most of the controversy surrounding the Bill. But the Government has accepted the force of critics' arguments on several key issues.

Chief among the changes are, 1. Immigration data, which was to have been exempt from access by the subject, with that held for purposes of national security, crime prevention, detection and prosecution, and tax purposes, is no longer to be exempt; a victory for the civil liberties lobby.

2. After a long battle fought by people professionally concerned with health care medical information will not be disclosed by the computer user, such as a health authority, without the consent of the professional worker responsible for it.

3. Because of concern from small businesses, personal information held only for pay-roll and accounting purposes will be exempt from any requirement to give the subject access.

4. All public bodies holding examinations were worried about possible access to results by students before their publication. Under the Bill as it stands, requests for access to such information must be met within 40 days. However, under a change to be made by the Government at the report stage, the examining body must meet such a request within five months, or within 40 days of the results being released, whichever is the sooner.

5. The Government has agreed to changes to allay public

concern, particularly among those concerned with civil liberties about provisions in the Bill that enabled the Home Secretary to deny individuals the right to see information about them where its disclosure was already prohibited or restricted by statute. That could have affected all central government computer files.

The provision had been aimed at the Adoption Act and at preventing adopted children from obtaining access to the identity of their natural parentage. Under the changes, the Home Secretary will be able to make exemption orders preventing disclosure only when disclosure would not be in the interests of the subject of the information or of any other individuals.

Arguably the most hotly debated aspect of the Bill, its failure to cover manual records, remains unchanged. Critics argued that the Bill's safeguards could be circumvented easily by arranging for sensitive information to be stored manually. But evidence from other countries argues against that, Home Office officials maintain. They say that data legislation has not brought about any important transfer of data from computers to manual files.

The officials also argue that the whole point of the proposed law is the threat posed by computers to personal information. "If material is removed from computers," one said, "the threat is no longer the same."

Tomorrow: Implementing the law



## Horse portraits for sale

With impeccable timing Christie's has chosen Derby week to announce that it will be selling perhaps the best private collection of sporting paintings in Britain on July 13 (Horse Mallen writes).

The owner of the 24 canvases, Mr H. J. Joel, is not only a noted bloodstock breeder, but owner of Royal Palace, the 1967 Derby winner. The paintings, which are expected to make at least £1,500,000, include a view of the 1938 Doncaster Gold Cup (top illustration) painted in collaboration by the elder John Frederick Herring and James Pollard.

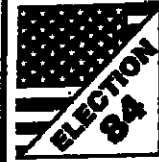
When it last visited the sale room in 1943 it reached 900 gns. This time it could make £250,000 or more.

There is also a striking portrait of a bay hunter by George Stubbs (centre) and The Car, a bay racehorse being exercised on Newmarket Heath (above) by John E. Ferriery. Sir Niklaus Frenkel once said that the racing picture was at its best when "there is no exciting action, but a curious stillness," which may well reflect the observation of many successful jockeys that they seem to move in silence, unable to hear the cheers and the hoofbeats.

The Herring picture is a fine example of the phenomenon, as is another unusual Herring in the collection, which shows the moment before the start of the 1825 Gold Cup, capturing the keyed-up tension of the mounts and riders.

## Hart staff predict close result in garden state

From Nicholas Ashford, Newark, New Jersey



Central Newark on a Saturday is rather like Wigan during Wakes Week - virtually the only thing that moves is litter blowing through the empty shabby streets.

Like Wigan, Newark, and more particularly the state of New Jersey, of which it is the largest city, has long been the butt of disparaging jokes. To many Americans, the "Garden State" is synonymous with toxic waste dumps, industrial blight and the Mafia.

However, the shining new skyscrapers which are beginning to rise above the Newark skyline symbolize the dramatic changes taking place in New Jersey.

Over the past decade, New Jersey has transformed itself from a traditional industrial state into one of the most economically diverse in the country, with the second highest income per head. There are more scientists in New Jersey than there are in California.

Based on the experience of earlier primaries, New Jersey is a state where Senator Gary Hart should fare well in tomorrow's hotly contested race. Demographically, it is similar to Connecticut, where Senator Hart's campaign staff are predicting victory tomorrow, they admit the result will be close.

Mr Hart would have been in the lead by now if he had not

## Jesse Jackson to meet Castro

The Rev Jesse Jackson has accepted an invitation to meet President Fidel Castro in Havana later this month. Mr Jackson told a press conference in Washington that he would discuss strained United States relations with Cuba, conflicts in Central America, and the issue of political prisoners in Cuban jails.

blundered a week ago by making an unflattering remark about New Jersey.

He said his wife was lucky to be campaigning for him in California while he was stuck in New Jersey - the sort of comment that raises hackles in this image-sensitive state.

For five days newspapers and television were dominated by the controversy Mr Hart provoked, and Mr Walter Mondale, his main rival for the Democratic presidential nomination, happily added fuel to the flames.

The dispute over an off-the-cuff remark underscores the intensity of the battle taking place in New Jersey, where 107 delegates to the Democratic Party convention are at stake.

Mr Mondale needs a big victory in New Jersey as insurance against a possible loss in California, where 306 delegates are at stake in that state's primary tomorrow.

Senator Hart needs to win

New Jersey as well as California if he is to prevent a first ballot nomination for Mr Mondale at the San Francisco convention. The Rev Jesse Jackson, the third candidate, needs to maintain his strength among black voters to preserve his pivotal bargaining position at the convention.

Both Mr Mondale and Mr Hart have invested much time and money (\$500,000, about \$360,000, apiece) in the state. Mr Mondale's well-honed campaign has concentrated on the former Vice-President's leadership qualities, portraying him as "seasoned," "steady" and "experienced." Mr Mondale has also attacked Senator Hart's record on arms control and the environment - two important issues in New Jersey.

Mr Hart has avoided responding to Mr Mondale's attacks, and instead has focused on the theme that New Jersey is a state which is putting into practice the sort of "new ideas" he is advocating. "New Jersey," he declared, "is in the cutting edge of change."

Mr Mondale has received the endorsement of most of the state party leaders and is being backed by trades unionists, teachers and those who favour nuclear freeze.

Neither candidate inspires much enthusiasm, and a low turnout is expected. Senator Hart's officials privately concede their best hope of victory may ultimately prove to be Mr Mondale's negative image.

## Perón and Alfonsín get on well

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

After two weeks in Argentina, Señora María Estela (Isabel) Martínez de Perón the former President, has received dozens of Peronist leaders at her hotel and: struck up what to all appearances is a warm friendship with President Alfonsín, but the political intentions of Perón's widow remain as much a mystery as ever.

Although Señora Perón has met the President at least four times since she returned from Madrid on May 19, there have been no signs that the broad political accord, the President is seeking with the Peronist opposition is any closer.

A government spokesman described the latest meeting, a dinner at the Presidential residence, as purely social. Señora Alfonsín herself said beforehand that he had not yet discussed politics with Señora Perón.

Each time the two have met they have been photographed laughing at shared jokes, smiling warmly at each other and even holding hands.

The Government appears eager to promote the image of friendship with "La Señora", perhaps because she has shown herself to be the least critical of Señora Alfonsín's six-month-old government among all the Peronist leaders.

According to Peronist observers, the President would like to use Señora Perón's remaining influence over the party founded by her late husband to achieve some sort of political truce while he tries to renegotiate Argentina's \$30bn foreign debt and resolve the country's internal economic crisis.

Señora Perón, for her part, has kept almost as quiet about her wishes as her custom while living in her Madrid retreat. She has not spoken in public nor granted any press interviews. It is not even certain whether she plans to remain in Argentina or return to Spain.

Señor Wilson Ferrera Aldunate, the exiled leader of Uruguay's Blanco Party, plans to return to Uruguay on June 16 despite threats by the military Government to arrest him.



Good neighbours: President Pertini warmly greeting the Pope on Saturday on his arrival at the Quirinale Palace in Rome for his first official visit to Italy. His previous visits were regarded as private.

## Spaniards turn out in force against Nato

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

More than half a million anti-Nato demonstrators rallied in Madrid yesterday, revealing the extent of a growing split within the ruling socialist party.

The march, organized by the Spanish Communist Party, included members of the General Labour Union, which is intimately associated with the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, and the ruling party's Socialist Youth movement.

Several prominent socialist politicians took part, despite an earlier announcement that the socialist party would not participate.

The Prime Minister, Señor Felipe Gonzalez, lost little time in trying to counter the divisive effects of the demonstration. Less than an hour after it ended, he identified himself with the cause of peace, but added, "withdrawal from Nato is no guarantee of peace."

Señor Gonzalez's remarks reflected his government's dilemma. During the last general election campaign, when Spain was already a member, the socialists promised to test Spanish opinion on the issue by calling a referendum if they came to power.

Once in power, Señor Gonzalez's government has evidently had a gradual change of heart about Nato. Government-commissioned opinion polls indicate that Spaniards today would vote overwhelmingly to leave Nato if they had the chance. With a ruling party congress only six months away, Señor Gonzalez's dilemma, a secretary general of the socialist party and prime minister, is how to do an about-face or Nato without offending many party members and possibly jeopardizing party chances at the next elections as well.

## Inquiry resumes on London's 'glass stump'

By Charles Knevit, Architecture Correspondent

The public inquiry into plans to build a 21-storey, 200ft glass-and-steel office block next to Mansion House in the City of London reopens tomorrow when objectors led by the City of London Corporation and the Greater London Council start giving their evidence.

The £30m scheme which would involve the demolition

of the Mappin and Webb building, and eight others on the site which are also listed, includes 178,000 sq ft of offices and a piazza with underground shopping. It would be worth £100m on completion.

Last week the Prince of Wales attacked the design of the tower by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, who died in 1969, as "a giant glass stump better suited to downtown Chicago".

But a host of distinguished architects and architectural historians have spoken in favour of the plan commissioned by the developer, Mr Peter Palumbo, since the inquiry opened last month.

Mr Michael Manser, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, said that the inquiry was a test case not for conservation but for modern architecture.

The Corporation of the City of London and the Greater London Council will oppose the tower. The corporation has commissioned another plan, by Mr Roy Worskett, an architect and town planner. A third plan by Mr Terry Farrell, architect of TV-am's post-modern studios in north London, has been commissioned by Save Britain's Heritage.

## Contestants fight to put Welsh valley problems to Brussels

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Some senior party workers helping to fight the European election in South Wales, the most marginal of the four seats in the principality, agree privately on one thing: creating interest in the campaign is like trying to stir a cauldron of thick porridge with a cocktail stick.

Although the four candidates whizz about the constituency to keep pace with punishing schedules, the few people they attract indicates they would have to campaign for years to reach all 500,000 electors who will determine their fate.

An uninitiated onlooker could be forgiven for thinking that the constituency, for all the images that its name engenders, should be Conservative. The Tories hold five of the nine Westminster constituencies it embraces, and great slabs of it are rich agricultural land.

But the clue to the apparent paradox of the seat being held by Labour comes from an examination of the nature of the Westminster constituencies. Only two of the Conservative Westminster seats, the Vale of Glamorgan, and Cardiff North, are remotely true blue. The others are either highly marginal, or at least susceptible to moderate changes in voting patterns. Three of the remaining seats fall into the "monolithic Labour" category.

The Conservatives can be

thankful for one stroke of administrative fortune. Under European constituency redistribution the Neath Westminister constituency, Labour now and always, had become part of Mid and West Wales, which stretches from Pembrokeshire to the English border.

Despite that loss, Labour is favoured to hold South Wales and has in its candidate, Mr Winston Griffiths, an astute and experienced MEP who is regional policy spokesman for the Strasbourg socialist group.

Mr Griffiths, aged 41, maintains there is more interest in the elections than cynics believe, and predicts a turnout of up to 50 per cent.

If the Conservative candidate, Miss Jacqueline Patman, wins she will be more comfortable than most in the Parliament, for she speaks German and French fluently, and has a good grasp of Italian.

Mrs Joan Davies, the Liberal candidate and until recently the only woman lecturer at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst believes the portrayal of the Liberal/SDP Alliance as the only party really interested in Europe can help to improve considerably on the 10 per cent vote the Liberals received in 1979.

Dafydd Huws, the Plaid Cymru candidate, claims that Wales is badly served by the EEC because it does not have a representative on the Council of Ministers.

## Violence flares as Greek parties strive for power

From Mario Modiano, Athens

A shotgun was fired at supporters of the ruling socialists while they were sticking campaign posters in Kassandra, in north-western Greece, on Saturday. At the same time an explosive device was hurled at the headquarters of the conservative opposition party, the New Democracy, a few hours before its leader, Mr Evangelos Averoff, addressed a rally in the same city.

No one was hurt in the incidents, but many Greeks are becoming alarmed by the increasing violence.

What has sparked off the conflict is the feeling that the results of the elections will eventually influence the course of domestic politics. If the Pasok socialists, who have been in power for the past 32 months are defeated by a wide margin

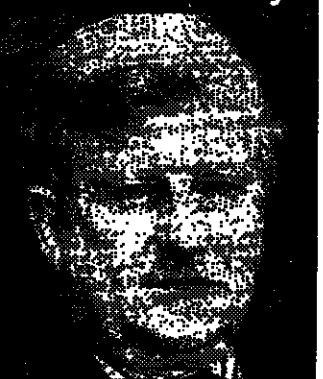
an early general election may follow.

The two big parties, therefore, are waging war in an effort to polarize the contest and eliminate the challenge of the smaller groups by offering the voter a black or white choice.

Both parties accuse each other of inciting "terrorist" tactics to ward off the coming election defeat. But the Government has rejected an offer by New Democracy to set up a joint committee to monitor incidents and prevent further violence.

Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister, who accused New Democracy of cooperating with undemocratic right-wing elements to subvert law and order, has urged the people to be "vigilant and defend their democratic conquests".

## Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

If any Euro constituency in Britain can claim to be an accurate barometer of the political climate it must surely be Bristol. In last year's general election the voters cast for the three main parties in the eight Westminster parliamentary constituencies that make up this Euro constituency very nearly reflected the national average. So at the end of last week I spent a couple of days there to see how the campaign was progressing.

This election presents peculiar problems to candidates of all parties in all constituencies because there is so little case law as to how a Euro campaign can most effectively be conducted.

The only previous Euro election was held in fairly unusual circumstances five years ago a month after Labour had suffered a crushing defeat in the general election. In many parts of the country there was virtually no contest. The signs are that in that respect at least it will be different this time.

## Getting the message across

But if a more serious battle is to be fought, how should it be waged? Are the familiar techniques of doorstep canvassing and public meetings appropriate for such large constituencies? What themes are relevant in an election to a parliament that can hardly be said as yet to have captured the imagination of the electorate?

Estimates of the likely turnout in Bristol on June 14 vary quite a bit between one party and another. But each party is basing its strategy on the assumption that while the poll will be larger than for local elections, it will not approach the general election turnout of 75 per cent in the area. So a first priority for each party will be to mobilize its own supporters: the conversion of marginal voters who may not go

to the polls anyway is a lesser objective.

This is most explicit in the campaign of the Labour candidate, Dr Roger Berry, a friendly left-winger, who is periodically wound up by his agents into an instrument of perpetual motion. He is holding a public meeting here, making a series of flying visits to Labour strongholds with the principal aim of enthusing local teams of canvassers as he dashes at the double from one doorstep to another.

Like the other candidates, he is eager to take any opportunity to make this as much of a media campaign as he can. But from what I saw I would judge the interest of the local media to be limited.

The party's morale seems to have improved since the depths of last summer and Dr Berry's message is neatly calculated to appeal equally to those who want to stay in or withdraw from the community. He does not want to see money wasted on the common agricultural policy which could be used for the creation of jobs. Who does? But more often he is urging Labour voters to use this election as a chance to protest against the Thatcher record on unemployment, Labour's staple argument to give a relevance to this campaign for those who have no time for the European Parliament.

## The superior Tory machine

Mr Richard Cottrell, the sitting Conservative member, and Mr Peter Farley, the Social Democratic Party candidate, are both enthusiastic supporters of the Community. Mr Farley even goes so far as to say that he is looking for voters "with Europe in their souls" though he must surely be hoping to cast his net more widely.

His campaign illustrates the difficulty that the Alliance faces in a nationwide election. With a Liberal agent his campaign provides a good example of Alliance cooperation, but with rather less than half the money available to either of the other candidates and no more than 35 really active workers, he cannot do much more than hope that there will be enough voters who want to support the Alliance irrespective of the local campaign.

The Conservative strength lies essentially in their superior organization in an election in which organization will be critical in getting supporters to the polls. But in Bristol there is a greater sense of efficiency, and a greater sense of strategy, than one has been accustomed to find in Labour campaigns in recent years.

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## Welcome in Congress for Shultz mission

From Nicholas Ashford  
Washington

The surprise visit by Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, to Nicaragua on Friday seems likely to achieve two domestic political gains for the Reagan Administration.

It should enable the President to win congressional approval for funds for Nicaraguan rebels, and it will go some way towards insulating Mr Reagan against criticism of his Central American policies, thereby robbing the Democrats of one of their most important issues in the election campaign.

The visit, the highest level of exchange between Washington and Managua for almost three years, may also give new momentum to the stalled Contadora peace process, which US officials insist, was the main reason for Mr Shultz's mission.

These officials cautioned, however, that the gulf between the United States and Nicaragua remained deep, saying that Washington would insist on the left-wing Sandinistas accepting a number of conditions before agreeing to stop supporting the rebels.

These conditions are: a halt to Nicaraguan support for left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador; removal of Soviet and Cuban advisers from Nicaragua; a reduction in Nicaragua's military forces and steps to guarantee domestic human rights.

Mr Shultz's visit was carried out at the instigation of President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico.

Reaction in Washington to Mr Shultz's visit has been largely favourable. Although some congressmen denounced it as a cynical publicity stunt designed to win support for aid to Nicaragua, many others voiced their approval.

Representative Solaz (Democrat, New York), a leading critic of Mr Reagan's Central American policy, said it was a welcome step.

Representative Clarence Long (Democrat, Maryland), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee on Foreign Operations, added: "I think there is a real possibility it indicates a willingness to deal with the Sandinistas."

## Pastora says right-wing campaign led to attack

Caracas (Reuters) - Señor Edén Pastora, the Nicaraguan rebel leader, said yesterday that a bomb which wounded him at a news conference could have been planted by the extreme right or the extreme left.

But Señor Pastora, speaking on television from a Venezuelan hospital, said Soviet allegations that the CIA set off the bomb because he did not obey its orders were ridiculous.

The bomb at a press conference on Wednesday just inside southern Nicaragua killed five people and wounded 28.

A member of the Nicaraguan Government, Señor Sergio Ramirez, has said the bombing arose from internal quarrels among rebel groups.

Señor Pastora, whose organization, Arde, operates from Costa Rica, said he had been under increasing right-wing pressure to join forces with US-backed guerrillas operating from Honduras. In the past three months we have received no aid, not even a pair of boots or a uniform", he said.

The extreme right had put about false stories of supposed divisions in his group, he said. "There was a campaign to make me appear the only obstacle to unity in Nicaragua and this led to the assassination attempt."

Señor Pastora was flown from Costa Rica in a Venezuelan private aircraft, and surgeons operated yesterday on leg fractures caused by the blast. They said he had burns on 40 per cent of his body. A Venezuelan doctor who attended him on the flight described his condition as "quite satisfactory" and said he expected him to make a relatively quick recovery.

● GAINESVILLE: Susan Morgan, the British reporter who was injured in the blast, was reported to be in a critical but stable condition after a five-hour operation here (AFP reports).

Miss Morgan was said to have been left without help for seven hours after the attack. She was flown to Florida on Friday.

## North Korea joins Olympics boycott

Los Angeles (AP) - As the final deadline approached for countries to declare their participation in the Los Angeles Olympics, North Korea announced that it would boycott the Games. It is the 13th nation to join the Soviet Union in the walkout.

Already a record 132 nations are committed to sending teams, as the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee waited for eleventh hour confirmations or withdrawals.

Nine countries remained in doubt. Chad, the Seychelles, Burma, Madagascar and Upper

Volta sent verbal commitments, but Angola, Jordan, Lesotho and Somalia had not been heard from.

North Korea, citing the Soviet line, said its withdrawal was based on concern over the athletes' safety in Los Angeles and a failure to form a joint Olympic team with the communist rival South Korea.

Under by-laws of the international Olympic committee, nations planning to compete were required to declare by June 2.

North Korea joins Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Ethiopia, Hungary, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, South Yemen, the Soviet Union and Vietnam in refusing to attend.

● SEOUL: South Korea yesterday notified the Olympic organizing committee that it was sending its own team to the Games after the failure to form a joint squad with North Korea.

Mr Chung Ju-Yong the South Korean Olympic Committee chairman said he regretted having to send in a separate list and that North Korea had "completely shattered our expectations".

## Rebels lose 45 in Nicaragua raid

Managua (Reuters) - Hundreds of Honduran-based guerrillas attacked the northern Nicaraguan town of Ocoate but were driven off with the loss of 45 men, the Defence Ministry in Managua announced yesterday.

In the first attack on an important Nicaraguan town since cross-border raids began two years ago, about 600 rebels crossed into Nicaragua and entered Ocoate, capital of Nueva Segovia department.

Military sources said one of the four rebel commando groups involved in the raid entered the town of 16,000 people at dawn and attacked the government radio station.

Government forces reported killing the 16 rebels who staged the attack, but the sources said the radio station was off the air yesterday because of lack of spare parts. Government troops killed 29 more rebels as they chased the raiding party back into Honduras.

The Defence Ministry statement made no mention of government or civilian casualties but said the rebels destroyed a food silo, a timber warehouse and other government installations.

The Honduran-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) said last week that it was planning a big urban offensive for mid-July, to be centred on the cities of Granada, León, Estelí and the capital, Managua.

In a separate development,

FDN rebels attacked a border post near Somoto in the northern department of Madriz, military sources said. Rebel planes simultaneously attacked the town but were repelled by anti-aircraft fire. No casualties were reported in the attack.

● PRICES: Law: Nicaragua's Council of State, a Sandinista-dominated advisory body that serves as a legislature, has approved a strict law to prevent speculation in prices of basic consumer items (AFP reports).

The measure came after the government's announcement that it was reducing subsidies for rice, beans, cooking oil, soap, salt, sugar and sorghum by 50 per cent, which is expected to bring sharp price increases.

The Internal Trade Minister, Señor Dionisio Marenco, said: "The only alternative in this crisis that confronts the nation as a result of imperialist aggression is to distribute what little there is fairly".



## Zhao starts trade talks in Belgium

Brussels (AP) - Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese premier, has begun a three-day visit to Belgium for talks about trade relations. He will be meeting Belgian government and business leaders, and EEC officials.

Mr Zhao's visit is part of a six-nation European tour which began in Paris last Wednesday and is due to end in Italy on June 16. During his talks in Belgium, Mr Zhao, who has led the campaign to upgrade China's backward economy, is expected to emphasize the importance of foreign investment in his country.

His European tour coincides with new measures to lure foreign investment, with 14 Chinese coastal cities now adopting tax concessions and other free-enterprise incentives to attract foreign capital.

The official part of Mr Zhao's visit starts today, when he is due to meet the Belgian prime minister, Mr Wilfried Martens.

## Letter from Moscow

## Chernenko shows he can take it

"This is overdoing it", murmured a senior western diplomat watching President Chernenko last week as he moved slowly forward in his familiar shiny blue suit to greet yet another Kremlin visitor. "Either his protocol staff are trying to kill him or he's fitter than we all think he is."

Not counting relatively minor fish such as Señor Alvaro Cumbal, the Portuguese Communist leader, or unconvincing allies like Mr Tudor Zhivkov of Bulgaria, Mr Chernenko - who is 72 has dealt with more foreign politicians in the past month and a half than most leaders would hope to see in a year.

President Ceausescu of Romania, who arrives today, is bound to put further strain on Mr Chernenko's weakened heart. Mr Ceausescu causes apoplexy in the Kremlin every time he opens his mouth. His latest decision - not to join the Soviet block boycott of the Olympic Games - sent the Soviet leadership's collective blood pressure soaring.

It all began in a low key way in April, when Mr Chernenko was made President. Before long he was greeting President Koivisto of Finland. There are no problems in Soviet-Finnish relations and Mr Koivisto left almost immediately for the Crimea. But he was followed into the Kremlin by General Jaruzelski of Poland and Mr Chernenko had to deal with the complexities of Polish politics.

No sooner had the general left for Warsaw than Signor Andreotti arrived from Rome, bearing Nato's hopes for a resumed east-west dialogue, only to be told by Mr Chernenko that the present impasse was all the fault of the United States and Moscow would make no concessions.

The Soviet leader used the same hard line and wore the same shiny suit in talks with

Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher of West Germany before turning his attention to the Middle East and Colonel Rifai al-Assad, vice-president of Syria. Next week Soviet bloc leaders arrive en masse for the first Comecon summit in 13 years.

All this activity is designed to prove to the world that Mr Chernenko is in charge. When he came to power in February he was widely dismissed as the late Mr Brezhnev's facsimile, a man of straw compared to the ruthless and astute President Andropov. Yet doubts linger, with western diplomats insisting that Mr Chernenko really is a figure-head who reads out prepared texts while the hard talking goes on elsewhere. The real power, they say, lies with Mr Gromyko and Marshal Ustinov, the foreign and defence ministers.

For most Russians, now enjoying the short Moscow summer, Mr Chernenko's hectic programme proves nothing much about the Kremlin power stakes. It means only one thing: Moscow traffic snarled up more often and more spectacularly, as columns of official limousines and police outriders thunder down the broad boulevards. Some Muscovites can be heard to mutter that this arrogant and imperial lifestyle accords strangely with the Soviet regimes proletarian origins.

The biggest success so far has been King Juan Carlos of Spain. Queen Sofia was judged elegantly dressed but - as a middle-aged woman said - "Not nearly as regal as Mrs Thatcher". Perhaps Sir Geoffrey Howe should wear something a little more *ourse* than usual when he joins the queue to Mr Chernenko's door next month.

Richard Owen

## Forest disaster blamed on peasant farmers

From David Watts, Singapore

One of the world's worst ecological disasters in this century was most probably caused by man.

The huge forest fires that raged through remote parts of Kalimantan, Indonesia in the last two years were caused by peasants involved in slash and burn agriculture, according to the Indonesian Government. The fires took hold because of the extraordinary drought in those areas.

Details of the extent of the damage are only now emerging with the cost of the disaster, estimated at between \$1 billion and \$2 billion. But the ecological cost is incalculable with the destruction of 3.6m hectares of rain forest which is vital to the maintenance of the world's climate.

German experts who have surveyed the area say that about 50 per cent of the trees have been destroyed, including giant mahogany, evergreens, plants and vines. Countless animals are thought to have been destroyed, including bears, leopards, deer, pigs and civets. Birds and insects have also been wiped out and though no full scale survey has yet been

carried out, it is possible that some species have been terminated.

A Harvard ecologist, Dr Mark Leighton, who studied the area before and after the disaster said it was an historically important landmark because of the destruction of what was previously thought to be a stable ecosystem. It would cause all types of ecosystems to be looked at in a new light.

It is now clear that in some areas the fires burned intermittently for more than a year.

As the atmosphere dried many trees and plants shed their leaves to reduce loss of liquids. The leaves fell to the forest floor, dried out and took fire causing the creation of a low-lying "ceiling" of smoke and dust that sealed in the tropical heat and created a wind-tunnel effect which fanned a super-hot fire.

But the fires will create an extraordinary scientific opportunity to watch an entire new ecosystem develop.

In many areas the dead forest has started to regenerate itself with new plants that will change its whole character.

## Fresh hope for end to car strike

Stuttgart (Reuters) - Fresh talks aimed at ending the wave of strikes and lockouts that has paralysed West Germany's car industry are to begin here tomorrow, a metal industry spokesman said.

The date for resuming negotiations, which collapsed last Tuesday, was fixed in a telephone call between representatives of the employers' Federation Gesamtmetall and regional leaders of the giant industrial union, IG Metall. The dispute is now in its fourth week, with about 300,000 workers on strike, laid off or locked out.

## Bandit killed

Delhi (AP) - Police pursuing bandits who massacred 15 villagers in northern India killed one of the gang's leaders in a gun battle, but the hunt went on for Kusuma Nain, the bandit queen, who ordered the executions last week in Asta village. The man shot dead was said to have been her lover, Shri Ram.

## Grenada wish

Plymouth, Montserrat (Reuters) - The seven-nation Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, ending a two-day summit here, said it did not want to see a left-wing government in Grenada again, but there would be no interference in the democratic process.

## Volcano erupts

Tokyo (AP) - Mount Sakurajima erupted yesterday, blanketing the southern Japanese city of Kagoshima with volcanic ash. Vibrations shattered windows in an observatory at the foot of the mountain. A member of the staff was injured by broken glass.

## Ocean haul

Kuala Lumpur (AP) - Malaysian Navy divers have salvaged 29 elephant tusks, 47 iron objects, 139 tin ingots, 43 pieces of ceramics, 11 ropes and 11 pieces of wood from the Dutch East India ship Risdam, which sank off Merising in 1727.

## Taiwan flood

Taipei (AFP) - At least 26 people died and 11 were missing after torrential rainfall battered northern Taiwan, flooding much of the capital. Nine people were killed by an explosion in a propane gas store, as crowds rushed to buy fuel after a power failure.

## Panama delay

Panama City (Reuters) - Panama's municipal elections, due to have been held yesterday, have been postponed until next week because, officials said, "the voting papers have not all been printed".

## Fans' penalty

Rome - Three young Liverpool fans, involved in a brawl before last Wednesday's European Cup final, were given four months' suspended prison sentences for possession of knives.

## Pisa plunge

Pisa (Reuters) - A French tourist died when he fell from the first platform of the leaning Tower of Pisa, which has no guard rail.

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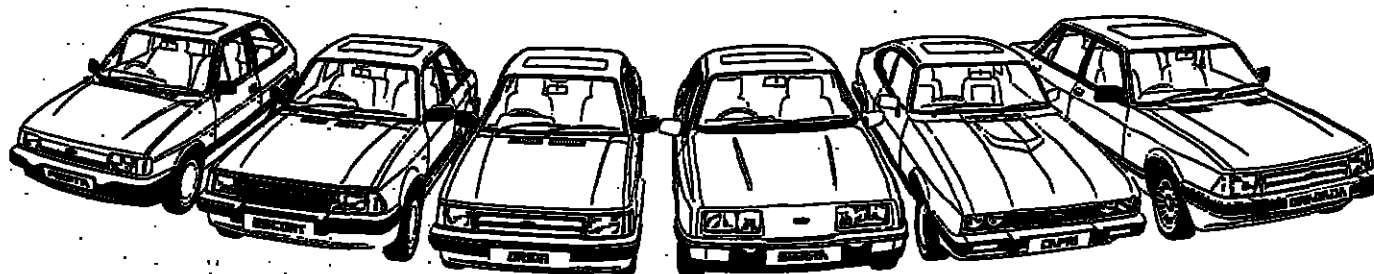


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## Seven contenders to succeed Trudeau



John Turner, 54, company director, ex-minister.  
Jean Chrétien, 50, Minister of Energy and Mines.  
Donald Johnston, 48, Minister of State, Economic Development.  
John Munro, 53, Minister of Indian Affairs.  
Mark MacGuigan, 53, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.  
John Roberts, Minister of Employment and Immigration.  
Eugene Whelan, 60, Minister of Agriculture.

## Turner and Chrétien lead the field

Mr John Turner, for nine years the prime in exile, is out to claim his inheritance leadership of the Liberal Party, which has run Canada for most of the past 50 years. Long regarded by many as heir apparent to Mr Trudeau, his old rival, Mr Turner is ahead in the polls, but by no means home and dry. There are still many uncommitted delegates going to the leadership convention and the fight could be close.

Mr Turner, whose talent, charm, and blue-eyed good looks earned him, years ago, the journalist label of Golden Boy of the Liberals, could yet be unhorsed by Mr Jean Chrétien, the popular and engaging Energy Minister. The thunder of the other hooves is distant.

The struggle between the two leading contenders, which started soon after Mr Trudeau's resignation announcement on February 29, is absorbing. The men have sharply different qualities and appeal. But in the end the convention will doubtless turn on the cool calculation of who is more likely to keep the Liberals in power in the coming general election battle against



This is a big political year for Canada. On June 16 the Liberals elect a successor to Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister. At a convention in Ottawa, 3,500 delegates will choose between seven candidates. In the first of two articles, *Treor* Fishlock reports on the race, the contenders and the coming general election battle with the Conservatives.

the strongest Conservative challenge since the 1950s. Mr Turner, born in England 54 years ago, became an MP in 1962 and fought Mr Trudeau for the party leadership six years later. Their relationship was never warm and reached its nadir in 1976, when Mr Turner, then finance minister, resigned.

It was a clash of egos. Mr Turner took himself off to the corporate towers of Toronto, a retreat for which some Liberals have not forgiven him, and bided his time.

Mr Trudeau gave notice that he was quitting, after 16 years of leadership, at a time when Liberal fortunes were low and the Conservatives, under Mr Brian Mulroney, their new leader, were bushy-tailed and far ahead in the polls.

Mr Turner, reemerging, found his political armour rusty. He made some gaffes. He slipped badly on the French language question in Manitoba

and in Quebec and had to apologize to Mr Trudeau after giving an account of his resignation which called for an icy statement from the Prime Minister's office saying Mr Turner had misrepresented the facts.

Mr Turner looks good on television, but he has not responded to some of the questioning with confidence. He thinks the press has been rough on him, but the press thinks that, as he is the man most likely to become the seventeenth prime minister, he should come under close scrutiny. Mr Turner may have concluded that journalism, as well as politics, has changed since 1976.

He has, in any case, become more cautious, anxious not to trip on the final stretch, putting more faith in meeting people and shaking their hands. *Le politesse tactile*, as he says in his elegant French.

Mr Turner is smooth and urbane, the very picture of the successful corporate lawyer. Mr Chrétien, who is 50, and has been an MP for 21 years and a minister for 16, is an earthier sort than Mr Turner, a Quebecer of humble background, a "nice guy", but to some minds, lacking enough authority.

He represents the politics of passion. Mr Turner of the head. Mr Chrétien is a Trudeau man and offers continuity. Mr Turner has distanced himself from the Trudeau style and promises change, even if vaguely. Mr Chrétien would be another French-Canadian leader, going against the Liberal tradition of alternating leaders from French and English stock.

But the key question for the convention will be: who is more likely to beat Mr Mulroney? Recent polls show the Liberals narrowing the Tory lead. One shows that Canadians prefer Mr Turner against Mr Mulroney. On the other hand, Mr Mulroney fares better against Mr Chrétien.

The influential party elders, who have about a third of the convention votes, are said to be favouring Mr Turner, but not by a wide margin.

Tomorrow: The glittering prize

## Ugandan massacre toll rises to 87

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

The death toll at Naramungo, where government troops killed and robbed civilians after a guerrilla attack 10 days ago, has reached 87, according to local residents.

Earlier reports put the figure at around 20, but since then more bodies have been found at the town, which is nine miles east of Kampala. Last week, the Uganda government took the unusual step of admitting that their troops were responsible for some of the deaths, and ordered

the arrest of those involved.

The dead included the principal of the local Anglican theological college and the sheikh of the Naramungo mosque. Many children died in what survivors say was an indiscriminate attack by men in army uniform, who burnt and looted houses and killed cattle and other animals.

No clear details of the guerrilla attack on Uganda's ground satellite station have emerged, but a government

announcement says the guerrillas tried to blow it up.

There had been no guerrilla activity in this area for many months, but a small group could have launched the attack to try to create insecurity.

Last week, the Anglican church magazine, *New Century*, called for talks between Uganda's opposing political groups, and deplored the fact that ordinary Ugandans were still being hunted down by gunmen. The article said that no-one

would ever know how many innocent Ugandans had been eliminated in cold blood by unidentified assailants. It also criticised the prevailing corruption in Uganda.

Naramungo is the site of an execution ground where more than 30 Ugandans were ceremonially burnt to death nearly a century ago for refusing to renounce Christianity. Thousands of Christians made an anniversary pilgrimage there yesterday.

## Wage curb plea to workers in Poland

From Roger Boyes  
Warsaw

For the first time in postwar Poland, 800 ordinary workers were invited at the weekend to attend a normally closed session of the Communist Party's policy-making Central Committee, to hear an impassioned and unpopular appeal from the leadership for greater wage restraint.

Wages have become the prime problem in the Polish economy, so it was no surprise that the theme dominated the party meeting, which was held in Lodz, the cradle of Polish socialism. Under economic reform measures factory managers have a large degree of discretion in raising the wages of workers to stimulate production. But speakers at the plenary session said that wage inflation of about 25 to 30 per cent was threatening to sabotage other aspects of the reform.

To show that it meant business the party leadership had, just before the Lodz meeting, dismissed one of its brighter stars, Mr Stanislaw Ciolek, from his post as Minister of Labour and Wages.

Three main points emerged from the session, which was attended by the full Politburo, including General Jaruzelski. The first was that the party needed more workers; only 40 per cent of the 2.2 million members were workers and even this overstated the proportion of manual workers.

The Politburo ideologist, Mr Tadeusz Porebski, reading out the leadership's assessment, said: "It is the party's most significant task to rebuild fully and consolidate ties with the working class and nation".

The second point was criticism of both hardline Marxists in the factories, who have been urging more "egalitarianism" (and thereby undermining the economic reform) and the Solidarity underground, which has been pressing workers to resist joining the new trade unions. The underground leaders, the Politburo said, were "false friends".

But the main aim was to explain to the workers, symbolized by the 800 "guests" at the Lodz session, that they could make or break the economic reform. Higher wages Mr Zbigniew Szalajda, the economic expert and Deputy Premier, said would mean higher prices. The only way the reform could succeed was with minimal increases in wages, improved quality of products and a boost in export performance.

## Gandhi sends troops to counter Sikh grain blockage in Punjab

From Kuldip Nayar  
Delhi

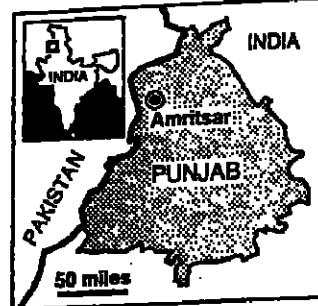
The movement of trains and other vehicles was stopped in Punjab as Sikh rebels fanned out across the state and the union territory of Chandigarh to prevent the movement of grain.

That terrorists have not been daunted by the Army sent in on Saturday by Mrs Gandhi, the Prime Minister, is evident from the fact that at least 12 people were killed overnight and 15 were seriously injured in several gun battles in the state. On Saturday 14 people died, including a Punjab Janata Party leader. About 350 have now died in the communal violence.

Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, leader of the extremist faction of the Akali party, said that 100,000 Sikhs were being employed in Punjab and "they were ready to be beheaded".

Sant Harmandir Singh Longowal, the moderate Akali chief described the deployment of troops as a "terrible blow to the peaceful and democratic agitation of the Akali Dal".

The Communist Party of



India (M) has expressed the fear that conditions in the state would deteriorate still further. A Janata MP has asked for a early session of parliament.

A communiqué issued by the Home Ministry on Saturday said that troops had taken control in the state at the request of the Governor in view of increasing terrorist violence.

The whole state has been declared a restricted area and outsiders must obtain special permission from the Home Ministry to enter it.

The action has been taken to prevent the Akali non-cooperation campaign, which was due to begin yesterday. Under the

programme the movement of food grains to other states from Punjab, India's "breadbasket".

In a broadcast to the nation on Saturday before the troops moved in Mrs Gandhi said that the firmest steps would be taken to put down violence and sabotage. She appealed to the Akalis to call off the disturbances and resume negotiations.

Sant Longowal, in a statement from Amritsar, rejected the appeal and said that there was no change in the party's programme of blocking the movement of food grains. He described Mrs Gandhi's statement as "distortion of facts" about the Akali campaign and alleged that all telephone lines to the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar had been disconnected.

He appealed to Sikhs to observe June 10 as a protest day against the "indiscriminate" firing around the Golden Temple complex where 10 people were reported to have been killed on Friday and Saturday in exchanges of fire between the Sikhs inside the temple and the central reserve police force.

## European Notebook

## Britain out on a language limb

Should migrant children be taught their mother tongue at the taxpayers' expense? It is a moral question with an expensive answer, which will concentrate the minds of EEC education ministers when they meet in Luxembourg today.

In another room, finance ministers will be having somewhat less difficulty with the question of economising on the Community budget. All agree on the need for cheeping, although some seem more prepared than others to leave the Community nothing but a tough, containing rind.

It is in the case of migrant children that the British Government gives a prime example of where it thinks the line should be drawn between public or Community spending and private support. In 1976, when the Community had plenty of spare cash, the education ministers decided to set up pilot projects on the best way to educate migrant children. The view was that any danger of "rivers of blood" would best be countered through education which integrated children into their new European environment.

Not surprisingly, the results show that special facilities for migrant children are a good thing, particularly at a very

young age. The report suggests that it would be even better if they were extended to pre-school groups.

It comes down strongly in favour of making teaching in a child's mother tongue and culture available, particularly to the younger age group. This should be continued into secondary education.

The report argues that this not only gives the child a sense of identity and a solid base, but also means that, if the child returns to the home of its fathers, it will have much less difficulty re-integrating. These are all points to be discussed by the ministers today, when a new set of pilot projects is meant to be agreed.

But Britain has put down a firm marker that it is not keen on providing mother-tongue education to its migrants, whatever the rest of the Community may think. In a declaration tabled for the meeting, it says it is possible to argue that "the maintenance of cultural minorities is private affair".

Teaching must take into account children from a different cultural background, but "the first task of the school is to prepare all the children fully for the adult society that they will most probably meet."

"That includes the fact of giving the pupils access to the fundamental values of Western democracies and an understanding of the traditions and national institutions. The United Kingdom does not want to impose, through the intermediary of the state mechanism, a simplistic approach giving equal weight to a certain number of co-existent and perhaps contradictory cultural values."

The one concession is that Britain does accept the role of schools in creating a basis for understanding different cultures.

Fewer than 3 per cent of migrant children in Britain receive teaching in their own language in the way suggested by the report on the pilot scheme and the Government clearly does not want to increase the number. The only way to do so would be to "privatize" it, with the Government paying a smaller share of the cost.

Less than 2 per cent of national budgets goes to the EEC and the Government is clearly reluctant to increase the amount. The only way would be for Britain to pay a smaller share.

Ian Murray

## Is Sony in better shape than most word processors?

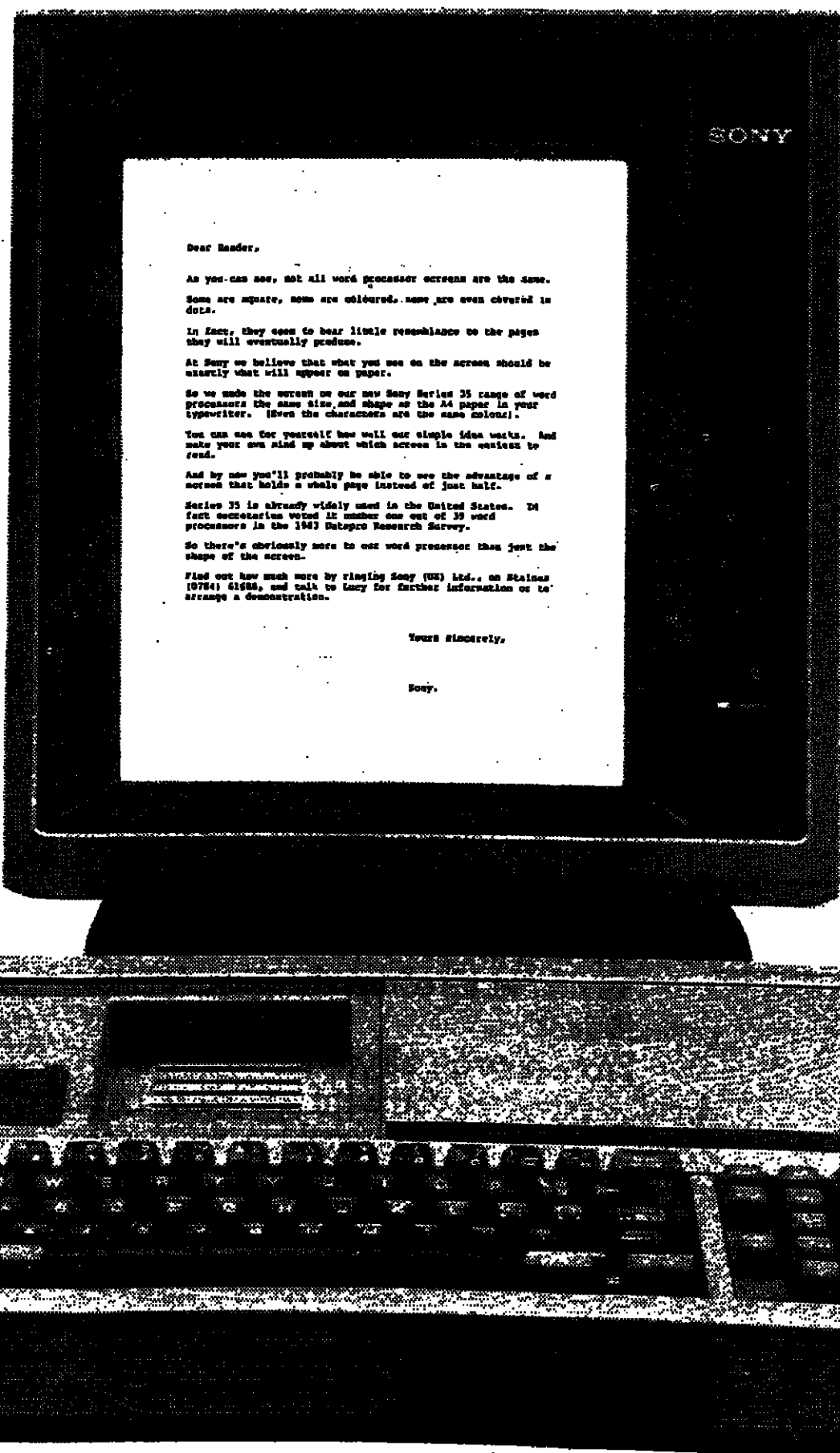
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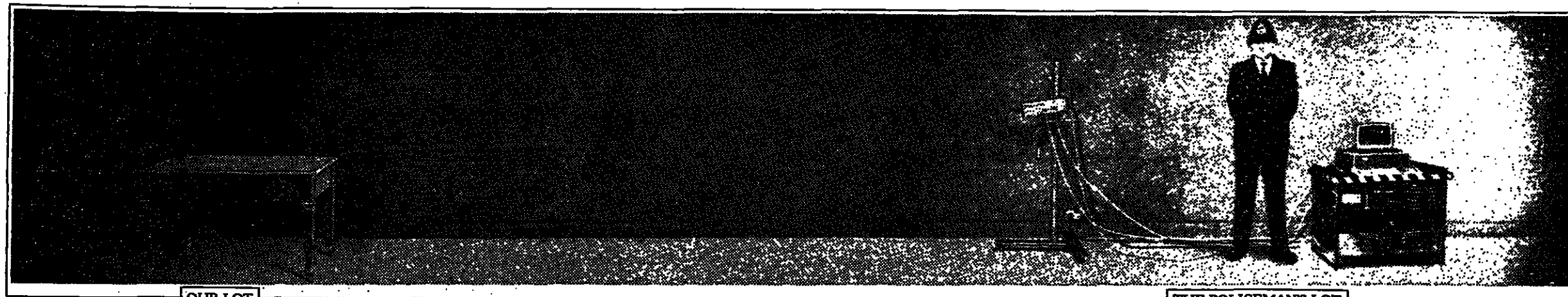




# The day we asked the police to help us with our enquiries.

This is a detective story. Without a body, without a culprit – but certainly with a very happy ending.

It began early in June last year, when a lady living in North Wales came to London to have lunch with her daughter – and to visit Christie's.



OUR LOT

THE POLICEMAN'S LOT

She brought with her a photograph of a rather beautiful marquetry desk that happened to be in her possession.

She had inherited it from her uncle who she knew had been a very astute collector.

An impending move to a smaller house meant less room for her furniture. It also meant large removal expenses, and so she had decided to sell the desk.

At Christie's she was introduced to Hugh Roberts, head of the furniture department.

They had never met before.

Yet the name of one man was very familiar to both of them: Jean-Henri Riesener.

During the 18th century Riesener had been the most famous cabinet maker in France – courted by the rich, favoured by Royalty, admired and envied by his rivals.

After examining the photograph Hugh Roberts agreed with the owner that her desk certainly appeared to be by Riesener – and was possibly one of his finer pieces.

His keen professional instincts aroused, Mr Roberts arranged to go to North Wales and look at the desk itself. To the owner's delight, the visit confirmed his suspicions.

One clear – or rather, totally unclear – fact stood in the way of complete authentication.

On the desk was a mark which looked as if it had once been an inventory number.

It was now absolutely illegible, but Christie's were determined to decipher it. Arrangements were made for the desk to be brought to London.

And that is when the police were called in.

Hugh Roberts, in the nicest possible way, is known to someone at Scotland Yard.

He asked his acquaintance there if the Forensic Science Department could help with the inventory number.

The answer, surprisingly, was a simple yes – with the aid of a technique normally used to help solve serious crimes.

So for the first time "Argon Laser Radiation," pioneered by Scotland Yard, was used on a piece of furniture. And the vital inventory number appeared – 2979.

With this final clue to go on, a research assistant in

Paris tracked down an entry in the Royal Furniture Inventories in the Bibliothèque Nationale, which provided conclusive details of the desk's history.

It had been one of Riesener's more interesting commissions, coming in 1789 from Madame Sophie de France, the sixth daughter of Louis XV.

Riesener made a desk to Madame Sophie's specifications, which was duly delivered to her at Versailles.

Three years later, however, Madame Sophie died and her Appartements at Versailles were acquired by the famous Marie Antoinette.

Exercising her somewhat capricious nature, this lady had the rooms completely refurbished.

Madame Sophie's desk was moved out and vanished into obscurity. Which, considering the events of the next few turbulent years, was probably quite a good thing.

Back in the public eye in 1983, the desk was sold by Christie's for £240,000.

The sale meant a return to its original home, because the buyers were none other than the Curators of the Palace at Versailles.

Scotland Yard's forensic equipment went back to investigating more orthodox cases.

And Christie's continued using the same flair and expertise to value other fine pieces. That's why Christie's has been a successful auction house for more than two hundred years. And why, for instance, they feel very proud of their police record.

You can visit Christie's at 8 King Street, London, or telephone 01-839 9060 for your nearest regional office.









The Mercedes-Benz 230E wears wonderfully well.

The doors go on shutting precisely, with the same satisfying firm 'clunk' that they had in the showroom when they were brand new.

The seats remain comfortable and firm. The trim, immaculate. And the engine smooth, responsive and reliable.

## Makes the highest mileage a lot less wearing.



THE MERCEDES-BENZ 230E

It's simply because Mercedes-Benz engineer longevity into the very structure of the car.

(Those satisfying 'clunks', for example, happen consistently because every single door is individually adjusted so it fits precisely. As is every single boot-lid. And every single bonnet).

The 230E won't wear you out either. Superb ergonomics help you to enjoy the longest journeys in comfort and safety.

The driving position is designed with all the most vital hand controls at fingertip-reach.

At speed, fresh air circulates through the interior and can be completely changed every 20 seconds, keeping the driver refreshed and alert.

The seats are specially designed to support your bodyweight at the pelvic bones, thus avoiding any constriction of blood vessels and risk of dangerous drowsiness.

The highest standards of active and passive safety throughout the car are combined with unsurpassed reliability, luxury, spaciousness, and effortless driving pleasure.

The 230E shares its bodysell with four other models: the petrol-engined 200 and 280E, and the 240D and 300D, which have diesel engines. Prices begin at £10,365 for the 200.

They all offer you all-round excellence. Which includes, at the end of long and faithful service, and almost in spite of the mileage, a gratifyingly good resale value.



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## SPECTRUM

Rock singer and musician Van Morrison has been at the top for 18 years. But as David Thomas reports, neither success nor time has changed the retiring man who sees his genius as just a job

## Big noise with a quiet style

When Van Morrison walks on stage at the Dominion Theatre in London this Thursday, at the start of a two-week season, he will probably be wearing his customary ill-fitting suit. His stage set will not feature the computer-controlled lighting or giant video screens favoured by most pop superstars and - if last year's performances at the same venue are anything to go by - he may spend much of the show at a piano which is placed behind the horn section in such a way as to render both it and him invisible to the audience.

Pop's current obsession with visual artifice clearly does not suit Mr Morrison and at 38 he feels no inclination to join those of his contemporaries who do their best to keep up with the times. Whereas Mick Jagger jogs miles a day to maintain the physique of an anorexic lady gymnast, Morrison remains unashamedly short and stout. Whereas David Bowie sports an impeccable suntan and a blonde bubble haircut, Morrison's looks remain true to their Belfast origins; he has bright blue eyes, a surly expression and his sandy red hair is greying at the temples - such of it, that is, as has not long since bid a fond farewell to his scalp.

He would say that such matters of appearance were utterly irrelevant. And when he sings, in a voice that can be harsh, but which is also capable of expressing a greater range of emotion more beautifully than that of any other white rock singer, it is clear that he is absolutely right. In the 18 years since he left the rhythm 'n' blues group Them to launch a solo career he has pursued his own vision of Irish romanticism through jazz, blues, gospel and soul music on almost 20 LPs which constitute one of the finest bodies of work in contemporary music. En route he has influenced two generations of musicians, from Bruce Springsteen and Mark Knopfer (leader of the British

group Dire Straits) through to the products of punk and beyond, such as Kevin Rowland of Dexy's Midnight Runners, whose chart-topping blend of Celtic Soul is directly descended from Morrison's own experiments.

It will come as no surprise that Van Morrison is not fond of giving interviews. His work, littered as it is with literary references and spiritual symbolism, encourages pet critical theories. But journalists looking for confirmation of their opinions are liable to find little comfort in his long silences, his nervous lighting of cigarettes and his often monosyllabic responses. As introductions were made, he seemed friendly enough, but once the interview had begun the shutters descended and a war of verbal attrition started.

I began with his childhood, references to which litter his work. The Belfast he sings about is a magical place, fit for a boy with his head full of blues music and beat poetry. But in conversation he gave out information grudgingly. Yes, he had been happy there. No, after a long pause, he had no brother or sister. He was not, he said, prepared for this line of attack. "I'm not usually asked these questions. I'm usually asked, 'How do you feel about your music now? How did you feel about it 10 years ago?'" So I asked him some more familiar questions and he said he had answered them before and didn't want to do so again.

We made progress, but slowly. For example, he has just released a live album recorded at the Grand Opera House, Belfast. The choice of his home town was surely no accident; what were his opinions on the city's troubles?

"I don't really have any comment one way or the other. I've discussed this before and I have nothing further to say." So far, so typical, but he wanted to press home his point: "What



Morrison: "Music has its moments and I'm grateful that I have the capacity to express things in music, but the more I'm in it the less moments it has"

I do has got nothing to do with any political situation in Belfast. It has actually got nothing to do with my personal involvement. I write songs and that's my job. It has nothing to do with my personality."

Coming from a man whose work is more deeply rooted in his own personality than that of almost any other rock performer this was rich, but he continued on this new track none the less.

"It's a job. I get paid for it and at the end of the day it's just entertainment. I'm not supposed to be writing about me. No writer is. Your job is to create things which, hopefully, people will like, and that's what I do. Broadly speaking I'm in showbusiness. What I'm doing is working in traditional form that goes back to folk music, rhythm 'n' blues, the early 1960s etc, etc."

The problem is that these things create a myth that what you're saying is terribly, terribly personal when it

isn't. People are making a lot of money out of this myth, but I'm trying to break it down because I'm aware that these things are taken more seriously than they should be. There is no depth in what I do; if you're looking for depth read Samuel Beckett or Jean-Paul Sartre."

This sounded very reasonable, but it was not coming from the same Van Morrison whose singing, with its sudden shifts of tempo and dynamics, its fevered repetition of a single phrase and its sudden swoops into growls and scat, seems like the sound of a man determined to capture the sound of his own soul. Perhaps his stage performance were those of a practised actor.

"That's the key, actually; getting up on stage, making an album, sitting here doing an interview - it's all acting."

Paradoxically, from the moment that he said this Morrison seemed more willing to reveal his actual self, rather than the defensive face he sets towards the world. He immediately

became more relaxed and more likeable.

He talked about his early years as a musician, starting at the age of 12 playing Leadbelly and Carter Family songs in school skiffle groups. At 15 he was a professional, singing and playing saxophone in local bands. He formed Them in 1963 as a house band at the Maritime Hotel in Belfast and two years later they were in the Top Twenty with "Here Comes the Night" and "Baby Please Don't Go". The B-side of the latter, a driving rhythm 'n' blues track called "Gloria", with its G-L-O-R-I-A chorus was written by Morrison and has since become a standard for any aspiring young rock group, having been covered by Jimi Hendrix, The Doors, Patil Smith and a host of other artists over the intervening two decades.

Morrison was typically unimpressed by his own success: "There wasn't any meaning to me in being on the charts or being successful. The professional point of view is that you learn an instrument, play it and go through an apprenticeship. That's what it's all about. I wasn't about to be carried along by stupidity when I knew better."

In 1966 Morrison left Them and soon afterwards moved to America, where, over several records, from "Astral Weeks" and "Moondance" through to 1974's magnificent retrospective album "It's Too Late to Stop Now", he built up an unmatched critical reputation and a substantial following that has remained loyal to him to this day. Each new Morrison LP sells close to one million copies around the world and his back catalogue continues to be popular. But the price he has to pay for the devotion of his supporters is the burden of their expectations.

The problem is, "he said, as reluctant as ever to have too much read into his words, "that this always comes out as some tremendous struggle. But the thing about writing is that it's not easy for me just to sit down and whack out songs. To put it bluntly, there's a lot of pain involved. You have to give birth to something every year and it's very hard to live up to the constant pressure of having to come up with work that you feel honest about and is not just more titillation."

The reason for his earlier, self-deprecating "it's just a job" attitude became clear; this was a matter of self-preservation. He sounded like a man who no longer enjoyed his work. He agreed: "It has its moments and I'm grateful that I have the capacity to express things in music, but the more I'm in it the less moments it has. I'm not doing this for my ego any more. What I get out of it is based on what I write. The rest - I could take it or leave it."

So where did he get his pleasure in life? "I'm like everyone else. I get my pleasure from being extremely ordinary."

Well, not quite that ordinary. Not many other pop singers could write a

half-spoken, half-sung tribute to their favourite poems, call it "Rave On John Donne" and make it work, as he has. Nor would they say that they feel linked to W. B. Yeats by tradition, as he does, and make the claim seem entirely reasonable. The song says: "Rave on Mr Yeats! Rave on down through thy holy rosy cross. Rave on down through theosophy and the golden dawn. Rave on through the writing of a vision. Rave on, rave on, rave on" - Morrison could be talking about himself.

He, like Yeats, has worked his way

## This music is an antidote to all the thump thump stuff

through religion and philosophies. Two years ago there were reports that he was working as a counsellor at the British headquarters of the Scientology movement in the Tottenham Court Road, but he says he no longer has any involvement with the cult. He describes himself as a Christian, of no particular denomination and his work is becoming increasingly preoccupied with the contemplative and the spiritual as he moves from conventional songs towards purely instrumental composition. "I'm trying to create forms that bring some inner peace and the instrumental music is supplying something for that need. You've got no attachment to what the person is saying. You've just got the music and you can meditate to it. The point is that this kind of music is needed as an antidote to all the thump, thump stuff."

I wanted to finish with some purely factual inquiries. Where did he live now? He wouldn't say. Nor would he reveal whether he was married. He couldn't understand why I should want to know; why was it important? I said that I just wanted to get my facts right. Was it true that he had previously been married and divorced? Yes, he said reluctantly, he supposed it was.

We had been talking for just over an hour and he clearly wanted to stop. "Haven't you got enough by now?" he asked. "The last one only needed 15 minutes." He disappeared into another room of the hotel suite. I cleared up my notebook and tape-recorder and followed him out. He seemed relaxed again, bid a friendly farewell and even proffered a shy-looking smile as I left through the door. An hour later he was seen taking a long and solitary walk through Holland Park, which is, incidentally, where his house is to be found.

## Twilight life in the towns built of filth

The largest city on the African continent and one of the dirtiest in the world relies on a primitive form of rubbish collection that has led to the creation of Felliniesque settlements on its outskirts, where some 40,000 Coptic Christians live in conditions as near as one can imagine to hell on earth.

In shanty huts built among the stinking, smoking heaps of rubbish the *zabbaleen* (rubbish collectors) have acquired an almost mythical status, rarely seen by outsiders except the occasional sociologist or charity worker prepared to risk his or her health climbing through the mounds of filth transported every day in a fleet of rickety carts.

The *zabbaleen*, or *zabbah* (big women), as they are more accurately called, were originally migrants from poor Coptic villages around the town of Assiut, in upper Egypt. They first started to drift to Cairo about 30 years ago and have now grown into one of the most bizarre communities in the Middle East.

Every morning before dawn, the battered donkey carts of corrugated iron and wood wend their way down from the Mokattam hills to the heart of the city, where automated rubbish disposal of the kind familiar in most world capitals is virtually unheard of. For an average payment of three



Children of the *zabbaleen*. Illiteracy is more than 90 per cent

dollars a month, the *zabbaleen* will then clear waste from their clients who make up about 60 per cent of the country's 11 million inhabitants.

The rubbish is then taken back to the squalid shanty towns - some of which have streets consisting entirely of trodden down refuse - and in temperatures of nearly 100 degrees is sorted by the families of the cart owners in an environment which lacks proper sewerage, water, electricity or schools.

Some of the barefooted

children involved are as young as five years old and such is the way of life of their parents, who paint crosses on their doors to signify their religion in a mainly Muslim country, that experts estimate illiteracy at more than 90 per cent. No one has yet produced accurate figures about disease caused by the insanitary conditions.

The *zabbaleen* are masters of "recycling". Giant heaps of filthy rags are turned into none too savoury rugs, piles of tins are beaten into rudimentary suitcases and every conceivable

type of leftover is sorted by hand without any protective clothing. Glass and metal is sold off to the host of middlemen who operate alongside the *zabbaleen*. Whatever cannot be reused is fed to the pigs which each family owns.

Although Egyptian officials are embarrassed by the indescribable squalor produced by the system, almost everyone in Cairo admits that it works.

Like Cairo's large and notorious beggar community, the *zabbaleen* are a clanish society who have proved staunchly resistant to anything but surface investigation by outsiders.

The grotesque carcasses of dead camels, pigs, dogs and goats littering the dumps which surround their homes do not encourage strangers. But during an hour long tour I found them friendly, cheerful and apparently unmoved by their surroundings.

Over the years their unique way of life has encouraged the misconception among some Egyptians that they are wilfully dirty and possibly even hoarders of secret wealth. The truth is less mysterious: in a country of grinding poverty, they are performing a vital service necessary both for their own meagre incomes, and to accomplish a nightmare task still apparently beyond the capability of modern technology.

Christopher Walker

## There's a radiation leak in the valley

moreover... Miles Kingdon

Some readers who enjoyed our Raymond Chandler version of *Jabberwocky* the other day want to know if the computer has any other bits of interactive literature up its circuits.

Yes, it has about 10,000. Here's an extract from its Dylan Thomas version of Meryl Streep's *Under Silk Wood*, a radio play set in a small Welsh plutonium plant.

Narrator: To begin very near the end of everything. It is night, no-nonsense, nuclear night in the small plant. Down the slow computer corridors nothing winks, except the little red lights on the square machines, dreaming in their sleep of going hunting, shooting, and fission. Nothing, still, nothing shifts on night shift, only the sighing of the wind in the flag over the front door which says "Plas Goch Plutonium" and the ghostly creaking of the kneecaps of Bill Bevan, night-watchman, fast asleep at his post.

Bevan: Who goes there? Come in and have a cup of tea. Narrator: says Bill in his sleep, and his corned beef sandwich curls up and dies.

Listen. You can hear the people of Plas Goch breathing in and out, hoping to wake up tomorrow uncontaminated, but failing that, to wake up anyway. Under his solid lead bedspread Dai Greiger-Counter dreams of radio-activity, hoping to find a good programme.

Dai: Is that you, Radio-Moscow? Hoping this finds you as it leaves us.

Narrator: Listen. Gwilym Thomas, retired MP, puts his arms round his wife and tries to strangle her, thinking she is Margaret Thatcher. She turns it into an embrace, as she does every night.

Thomas: Oh, Margaret! If only you weren't Tory. Couldn't you be Alliance, just for a little while?

Mrs Thomas: Be quiet, you old rogue, or I'll vote Plaid Cymru. Narrator: And the ghosts of his past constituents float past him, worried, Welsh and wrinkled. 1st Constituent: Don't let them build it here, Gwilym.

2nd Constituent: We don't want plutonium drifting on the beaches, with the polystyrene cups and ice cream spoons. 3rd Constituent: We don't want boys' building uranium sand castles.

1st Constituent: We don't want to bomb Moscow. We don't even know where it is. Thomas: Boys, boys! This plant means jobs, money and Russian spies staying in the Cross Keys Hotel, buying rounds of vodka for everyone! Constituent: All right - let them build it! Narrator: Listen. In her neat room, hired from Mr Burton, the postman, and decorated

with a poster of a pop group with huge haircuts and jeans too small, sleeps Karen, clutching her latest single. His name is Bob. She dreams of the plutonium plant where she works.

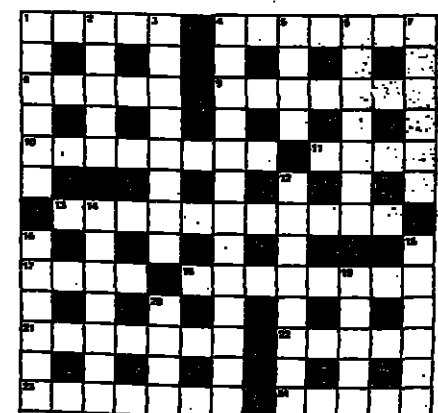
Karen: I don't want to work there. I don't want to work anywhere. I just want to ride on a big bus to London and meet a reggae man, with thighs like

black puddings and hair like Welsh seaweed, who will dance with me all night and more besides.

Narrator: Listen. The sun comes up from behind the horizon, a huge astrodome in the sky. If you listen very carefully, you can hear it ticking its way through the early morning cloud, soft and sinister, shining down on Plas Goch graveyard, where the tombstones stand in lines like workers on the conveyor belt of death. Just listen....

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 358)

- ACROSS  
1 French coin (5)  
4 Characteristic (7)  
8 Imprecise (5)  
9 Wide stretch (7)  
10 Nonpareil (8)  
11 Volcano magma (4)  
13 Speak pompously (11)  
17 To the interior (4)  
18 Francic (8)  
21 Aerial (7)  
22 Correct (5)  
23 Paced (7)  
24 Lutra lutra (5)



- DOWN  
1 Catlike (6)  
2 Oak fruit (5)  
3 Coalhar  
4 From that time on (13)  
5 Bishop of Rome (4)  
6 Touch (7)  
7 Room to move (6)

- 12 Plot summary (8)  
14 Music for eight (7)  
15 Essential organs (6)  
16 Film selector (6)  
19 Metal bar (5)  
20 Break suddenly (4)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

# Daily To The Stars With Pan Am

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MONDAY PAGE

# Lords of the new tech manor

Computer success in Britain is reflected not in the glass of skyscrapers but rather by the stateliness of its home. Shirley Lowe investigates

Unlike their American competitors in Silicon Valley, California, who signal success by building futuristic glass and steel corporate headquarters, English computer firms have a way of disappearing down a cart track or behind the walls of a stately home the moment they make their first million.

Composoft, for instance, is a software house hidden away in the woods beyond Guildford in Surrey and you need a computerized compass or, failing that, a friendly local to locate them. "See that brow of the hill? Well, there's the Hallams. Now, as you go over there you'll see a little lane. It's not signed up or anything. You could easily miss it. But go down there and that's Hallam Court."

Clients clever enough to find this rural retreat are served strawberries and cream under the sunshade on the patio when the weather is nice and managing director Nick Horgan's training courses are regularly interrupted by the hunt whooping past his window. "It is sometimes difficult to lead trainees away from the morality of fox hunting and back to the complexities of computer software," he said.

The British end of Microsoft, a Seattle software and hardware company, operates from a splendid Gothic pile, commissioned by Gladstone in 1892 to house the fallen women of Windsor; the staff of the Bristol Software factory spend summer lunches sunbathing on the roof terrace of their nineteenth century neo-classic mansion in exclusive Clifton; Amdahl, the US computer makers, have just paid £6m for the freehold on a 23-acre estate which includes a refurbished Grade II listed Georgian mansion, in which they will house their research workers; and Julian Allason, director of Applied Computer Technology and leading computer journalist, works in a computerized pig sty in the grounds of his Lutens house.

Even Sir Clive Sinclair, whose Cambridge offices are a model of modernity, has succumbed to the country squire syndrome and is spending £2m on eighteenth century Milton Hall, just outside Cambridge, turning it into a fitting background for MetaLab, his high technology research company. "We've got the brightest brains in the land, so the least we can do is equip them with the best facilities in a pleasant environment," says managing director Richard Cutting, as he oversees the planting of 23 trees and makes sure his two helipads do not conflict with the siting of the croquet lawn. These high-tech boffins in their country idylls are showing us a pleasing view of the future when

computers will make it unnecessary to have an office in the centre of the city as computing and communications technology put us instantly in touch with people around the world.

David Fraser, of Microsoft, has a computer link-up with his Seattle headquarters and uses electronic mail. "We live by telex, computer, facsimile or post," he said. "There's no reason why we should be in town."

Julian Allason, sitting in his pig sty, an elegantly white space capsule office banked by computers, sends and receives his letters by computer. He taps out messages to six people simultaneously and even links into the electronic grapevine for a chat. "This 'n' That", reads the heading on one of his computer printouts and, as he recalls a gossip afterthought: "This 'n' That Revisited".

Like most high-tech companies, he is situated off the M4 in that stretch between Slough and Bristol (there's another little enclave around Cambridge) which is handy for Heathrow, Gatwick, the new M25 and occasional sorties into London and nicely distanced from the more urban conscious Midlands and North of England.

Not that computer people need anyone to top up their salaries or negotiate good working conditions. In a highly successful and competitive business, employers vie with each other to offer their staff a high quality of life - no commuting, no traffic, no urban hassle. "People in our industry expect to be spoiled," said John Kyle Price of Bristol Software.

Logica, a £100m software, hardware and research company, has 20 offices around the world but has rented Cobham Park, the nineteenth century country seat of the Combe family, to house the staff working on their most advanced projects.

The peacocks proved a headache to Bill Key, who was head of admin and personnel in London and now runs the house and 16 acres of parkland. "They kept flying off," he said, "but I was assured by a local expert that peacocks will stay in the place where they are born and bred." So, when laying time came around, Mr Key incarcerated his birds, took their eggs away and tucked them under a broody hen. He now has more peacocks.

Dr David Stanley, head of Logica's aerospace group, said that the move from open plan offices in London to the closed-door seclusion of Surrey has considerably increased productivity. "Clients are not only impressed, but trapped here. It's very, very good for getting their undivided attention."



Hallam Court, a half-million coach house and, right, Cobham, with new gold leaf where the frogs once were



## NICK HORGAN

Nick Horgan, 37, managing director of Composoft, (a company specializing in data based management systems for the non-technically minded) started his company three and a half years ago with his wife, marketing director Heather Kearsley.

"We began the business on our kitchen table and everything went so well that we moved to a converted farm barn."

"It was wonderfully picturesque, but impractical. The pipes used to freeze up and it was so cold the computers wouldn't work. Hallam

Court is a turn-of-the-century Lutens coach house. It cost us more than half a million to buy and it costs a lot to heat. We've been struck by lightning at least half a dozen times, which brings everything to a halt and our customers are sometimes found wandering blindly, lost on the heath.

But we have football on the lawn, jogging in the woods, and everyone on the staff walks the dogs. Most of all it's quiet, conducive to working in soft ware.

"When it shows the staff can't get up the road here, so we collect them from outside the village pub in the Range Rover."

Unfortunately, we're doing so well we need more staff and rural byelaws don't allow for expansion, but we've got our eyes on a nice manor house, with a little more land, in the next village."

## JULIAN ALLASON

Julian Allason, 35, is a man of vision. He was one of the first in this country with car stereo and video cassette recorders, and one of the first in micro-computer programming. He sold that company to ACT, where he is still a non-executive director, then launched

and sold a microcomputing magazine. He now writes about computers and plays with them in an elegantly converted pig sty in the back garden of his Lutens home.

"I'm loved by my neighbours because the last man to live here used the pig as a helicopter garage. I bought this house just over two years ago. It has seven bedrooms, a swimming pool, 10 acres of land and beautiful gardens and yet I can be in the offices of the managing directors

of most high technology companies within half an hour. Really, the only problem I've had is putting wire around the trees to stop the deer scraping the bark off with their antlers.

"I believe in practising what I preach and most of my mail is electronic. I get press releases by micro mail and letters arrive instantly. My great-aunt in London used to send out invitations for dinner parties on the same day because they were delivered that

same day. I can do the same thing by computer.

"I've got eight computers dotted around the house which are wonderfully useful and take care of everything. They act as a sophisticated address book so I can double check contracts instantly. I've got listings of every book in my library and my wife has all her recipes conveniently computer-filed. It's all absolutely perfect except that the other day there was a power cut and our life came to a total halt."

## PHILIP HUGHES

Philip Hughes CBE, 48-year-old chairman of Logica, is an unusual tycoon. He cycles to work and back each day between Camden Town and W1, and is a successful artist. In 1969, he and four partners launched Logica, a computer software, consultancy and products company. They went public last year and now employ nearly 2,000 people, 120 of them at Cobham, the company's 16-acre Surrey estate.

"We rented it on a 20-year lease three years ago and spent half a million pounds putting right what other people had destroyed. There was a hideous pipe running up the front of the house, frogs in the basement and the previous tenants had slung neon strip lights across all the ceilings. We had to get someone down here from the National Trust to repaint them in gold leaf."

"When the family lived here I believe they had 28 servants, whereas Bill Key runs the place with four and a half two groundsman, a handy man/ electrician and a gardener/ peacock minder. I must admit that I wasn't terribly keen on the idea of Cobham Park, but the other directors were. I was wrong and they were right."

## DAVID FRASER

When David Fraser, 36, managing director and general manager of the British end of Microsoft, was a young engineer in Scotland, he saved his company money by computerizing the quality control of the rubber coming out of the factory.

"After that I had to go to night school to learn how to use the computer. It convinced me that computing is more interesting than engineering. This company lives by telex, computer, facsimile or post. Basically, the way we work is that a contract goes out and a seven figure cheque comes in and we don't need vast premises for that. We're in the business of communications and here in Windsor, within a working network of the M4 and M25, communication is easy."

"The house was originally an annexe to the convent next door. I understand that it was commissioned by Gladstone to house and reclaim the local prostitutes. It cost Boris a million pounds to restore the building, but the cost of the floor area is still considerably cheaper than for London premises. There's plenty of car parking space, no traffic wardens as I live just down the road. It's wonderful not having to commute."



Six acres to solve problems in - real rustic stuff

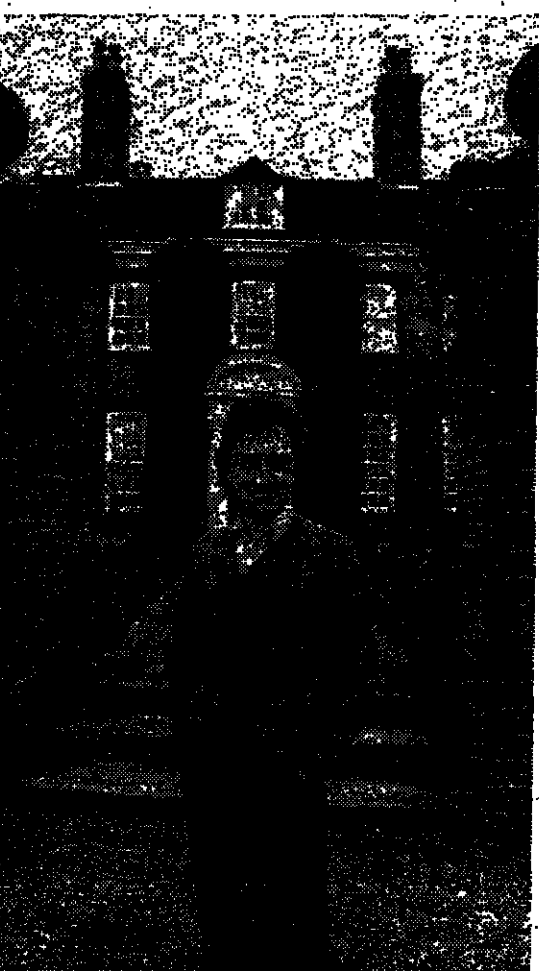
## RICHARD CUTTING

Richard Cutting, 40, managing director of MetaLab, came to Sinclair Research by way of Cambridge, Harvard Business School and Arthur D Little. He has just moved his 50 strong high technology products research group into Milton Hall, an eighteenth century stately home just outside Cambridge.

"At the moment we've got a superb cook doing wonders in a portable building. The next priority on the list is to provide a decent dining room so that we can give our people good food

and drink and they won't have to disappear down to the pub for lunch. "The Eastern Electricity Board was here before us: it put prefabs in the parkland, metal windows in the house. We've had to completely rebuild the whole interior and plant trees to blot out the prefabs."

"There are six acres here. That means that if a chap needs to get away and think something through, he can take a walk around the grounds and by the time he's completed the course he'll have solved his problem. Around about where the two helipads are we're going to have a croquet lawn. An excellent game for getting rid of latent aggressions. I live in the centre of Cambridge and drive out here every day. It's delightful. Isn't it? We've got snowdrops, aconites, real rustic stuff."



Micro-mail and trouble with scratching stags

## PENNY PERRICK

Once upon a time, I ordered a tee-shirt from a mail-order catalogue and ever since my door-mat has been flattened by the dead weight of brochures offering prettily photographed goods thoroughly inappropriate to life in Earl's Court.

What, for instance, can have possessed the purveyor of gardening products to offer me portable gazebos and gadgets for plucking apples from the highest tree? Possibly, the hope that I might buy a mud-removing doormat. Which I duly did, although the Earl's Court Road is 100 per cent mudless due to its protective covering of Kentucky Fried Chicken cartons, rotting vegetables and the odd nose-ring which has detached itself from a passing punk.

Even more unsuitable for the inner-city working wife and mother is The Country Kitchen catalogue, a recent arrival through the letterbox.

Some of the items are pure swank, the sort of thing that the nasties in Mike Leigh plays boast about to their neighbours. In this category is the French bread server, which makes a complicated procedure of slicing a baguette. The proper French way of breaking bread, as everyone knows, is to spit on your hands and tear the loaf into ragged, delicious chunks.

More worrying is Country Kitchen's conviction that the world is peopled by women who make their own curd cheese, mould their own chocolates, and stencil the tops of their home-baked cakes. Among their domestic requirements are mushroom brushes and herb infusers, egg separators and lemon zesters, jam-funnels, jelly bags, and plastic thimble-like devices for shaping Italian biscuits.

Offered this collection, I would behave as Anna Magnani once did in a film, where she portrayed a woman whose husband tried to buy her love

with a wardrobe-full of shoes. "How many feet-a I got?", she screamed at him. "How much-a time I got?", I would yell in sympathy, if presented with an egg wedge, or a French landing pin.

Anyone, in search of a spectacular PhD thesis could do worse than seek out the reasons why, when housework, interior design and clothes are increasingly simplified, cooking becomes more and more complicated.

My mother used to go to work every day wearing a hat, gloves and a mouth so carefully painted that no one was allowed to talk while she put on her lipstick. Every stitch she wore needed ironing and housekeeping, pre-Formica, spray-polishes and biological detergents, was a lengthy business. But the meals she cooked were uncomplicated, her repertoire limited and requiring no fancy gadgetry - which was just as well since it hadn't been invented.

Today, women go to the office in jeans and sneakers, never have to put their hair in curlers and can go from cradle to grave without ever owning a cocktail frock. But they are expected to know their way around a fish steamer and a chicken bric. How did it happen?

## International Factors sorted out our bad debt problem once and for all.

Brian Doney, Managing Director, Clifton Timber Limited

Clifton Timber was formed in 1966. The first 10 years were steady though hardly spectacular, but things stagnated around 1976 for a variety of reasons and stayed that way.

On top of that, we had a progressively increasing bad debt problem: by 1980, bankruptcies, which seem to be part and parcel of the building industry, were costing us between \$6-\$8,000 each year - straight out of profits.

In mid '82 our accountant advised us to talk to International Factors - and I can tell you it was the best move we've ever made. They've completely eliminated all our cash flow and bad debt problems, and as a direct result our business is growing again at a very healthy rate.

And it was all so painless. Two visits to us from International Factor's new business manager, a financial survey of our business, and then down to Brighton to sign the papers and meet the people we'd be dealing with over the phone on a regular basis.

Initially International Factors took on all our book debts, and the responsibility for collecting them, but of course without any underwriting at that stage. Once those were cleared, everything from then on was underwritten. To take on new customers we simply fill in the



which is especially useful where the situation might be a bit delicate, but about to be resolved.

The money that we used to lose in bad debts and the money we now pay International Factors roughly balance each other out. Our turnover has risen to about \$14,000 a week, and it's growing

appropriate forms and send them down to International Factors, who run a credit check and give us an answer, with a trading ceiling, within the week. So the whole problem of credit rating is removed, and all debts are underwritten up to the agreed limit.

For me, the biggest plus about International Factors is the personal relationship which we've built up - they're friendly, direct, and really make me feel as if I matter. And if they feel they need to lean on a debtor, they always consult me first -

because our salesmen can now concentrate on looking for new customers, instead of doubling up as rather unwelcome debt collectors.

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## A SPECIAL REPORT

## It's a gift. . .

Incentives and promotions have come a long way since the days of the giveaway plastic daffodil, the successful salesman's free weekend away and the rudimentary competition with prizes on the back of a product packet.

Gifts can range from computers and diamond jewelry to video recorders and washing machines. Incentive travel, a thank-you to clients or staff, is ranging round the most exotic destinations world-wide, often involving groups on conference trips. Prizes in competitions now can be £10,000 or more.

A myriad of companies are involved, including agencies which put together entire promotional packages for companies as well as specialists in sectors like travel.

It adds up to an industry which last year was worth in sales £4 billion, according to trade estimates collected by the Institute of Sales Promotion (ISP). Since 1976, the below-the-line spending has exceeded that on media advertising which is above-the-line.

Last year both types of promotional spending grew at about the same rate of just over 14 per cent. But the previous year the incentives and promotional spending grew by 16.7 per cent against a media advertising spending increase of 10.9 per cent. There are expectations of incentives growth of a fifth to a quarter this year, according to ISP.

Incentives and promotions are on the increase as a way of rewarding employees and encouraging customers to buy goods and services. They add up to an industry whose turnover last year was £4 billion

## Hard cash is still favourite

In the incentives and promotions sector there is a widespread belief that with media advertising rates, including television, rising there is already a marked swing to below-the-line spending. This is likely to benefit particular parts of the incentives and promotions sector.

The lion's share of the below line spending is accounted for by straight cash discounting in the shops, much of it in the grocery sector.

The various forms of sales promotion apart from cash discounting probably accounts for £300m a year, with another growing sector in food and drink sales in outlets like restaurants and public houses now amounting to at least £100m a year and probably considerably more, it is estimated in the trade.

Some steakhouse chains have been running localised promotions to build customer traffic. Among pub promotions Arthur Guinness and Son has offered in about 15,000 pubs a

"Guinness" coin with every pint of Guinness purchased; after the drinker has collected ten of the coins a free pint is then offered in exchange for them.

Incentive travel, together with the conference element, is estimated to be worth up to £100m a year.

But the wide range of business gifts is now a sector worth probably almost as much as all the forms of sales promotion, although estimates of the sector's value vary from £200m upwards.

Three types of business gift dominate the sector. Calendars, pens and diaries together are worth probably not far short of £70m in sales a year. China ware and lead crystal glass is an increasingly important sub-sector. But there is an immense range of other gifts on which company names can be printed, often reflecting the company colours and logos. They range from key fobs and tee shirts to up-market Swiss watches and calculators.

Colin Chamberlain, ISP's chairman, whose company Clarke Hooper is among the largest independent sales promotion consultancies, said: "There has been an enormous upsurge in the last three or four years in sales promotion. It is partly an attempt to combat a flat economy combined with high unemployment levels, to put a sting into mature markets and is affected by a retail sector which is particularly aggressive in seeking higher sales." Conventional media advertising, especially television, had become more expensive enhancing the attraction of below the line promotions where the effect in increased sales shows up immediately, he pointed out.

In sales promotion over the past three years there has been a growth in the value of the market of about a fifth each year, Mr Chamberlain believes. Promotion in grocery items has become much more cash orientated as with money-back offers although the variety of offers is wide. The latest trend has been towards attracting

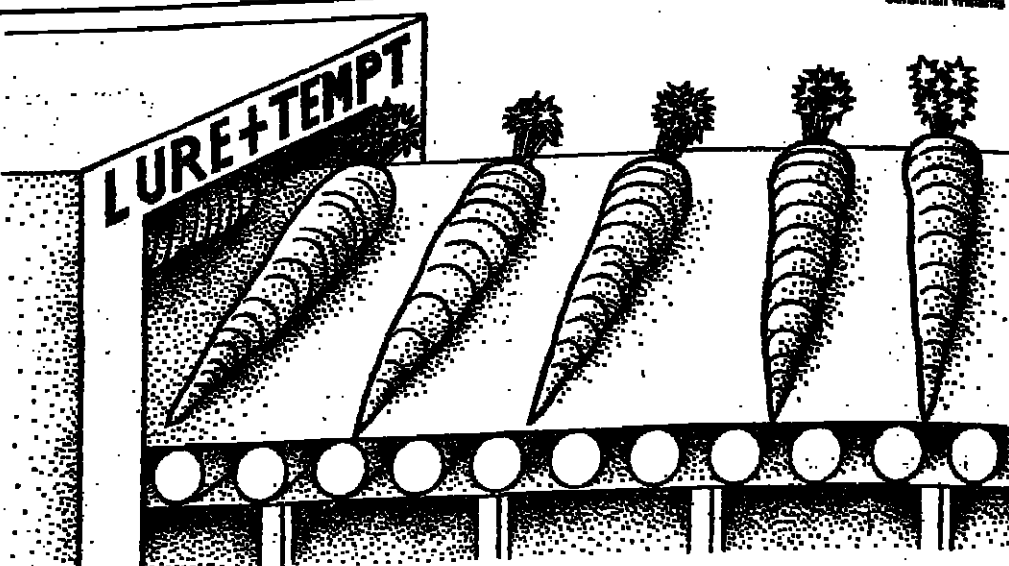
consumers to shop with a specific trader by issuing vouchers with a set of products which can be redeemed only at a particular retail store. Coupons offering cash off the next repeat purchase lost some of their popularity last year. This was because some multiple chains were accepting them against customers' bills for whatever goods rather than for purchases of the specific items for which the coupons were issued.

From what little research has been done statistically in sales promotion it seems likely that cash incentives are still the most popular reward in the motivation field. Retail vouchers are probably the next most popular, followed by merchandise, travel schemes and points catalogues. With the catalogue merchandise is on offer to be claimed on a points system, with typically salesmen earning points according to their sales successes.

Incentive travel schemes appear to be the more popular of the larger company incentives.

The industry's wide range of products will be on view at the National Incentive and Promotion Exhibition, which opens tomorrow for three days at Barbican Exhibition Hall B, London EC2.

Derek Harris  
Commercial Editor



## Motivation programmes are growing fast

Motivation programmes, used by companies to reward both individual employees and groups, are particularly suitable for the sales force of a company and such programmes are likely to continue expanding having continued to proliferate through the recession, according to David Robson, managing director of Bonusplan which claims to be the biggest all-British incentive and motivation house.

A cornerstone of Bonusplan growth was its Bonusplan retail vouchers which can be redeemed at more than 8,000 shops, hotels, restaurants and travel agents in Britain. Another

successful bond operation is that of Supreme Awards. The motivation sector is probably worth between £55m and £85m a year, Mr Robson suggests. This leaves out of account all consumer incentives and the many small do-it-yourself schemes which companies run by offering merchandise, holidays and other benefits to employees. The valuation is largely based on the turnover of the specialist motivation companies plus the sales of major chains with voucher schemes that include W. H. Smith, Boots, Woolworth, Trusthouse Forte, Victoria Wine, Debenhams and Asda.

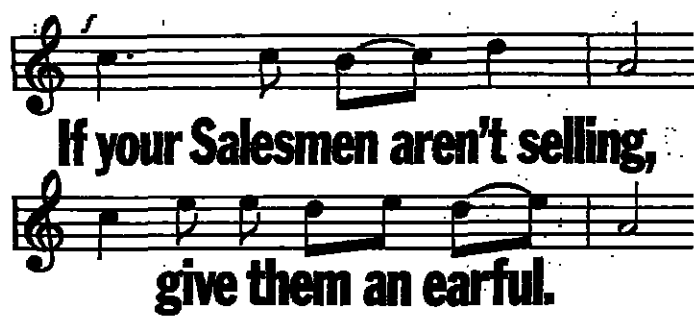
Mr Robson believes that motivation programmes could with effect be used more widely in Britain because recent research has suggested that while the average reward at retail values is around £30 to £40 but can range from £5 to a round-the-world cruise for £10,000. We have offered flying lessons - it costs about £2,500 to get a pilot's licence - and races round Brands Hatch.

Games are making a big impact in the promotion field. Scratch card games lifted one brewer's sales by a third and a Japanese camera firm maker's sales by more than three quarters each at the height of the games promotion.

Probably the most spectacular recent game was the Shell oil company's Make Money promotion based on half-note game pieces. Don Marketing, which operates from its premises in Horsham, Essex, and specializes in promotional games, organized the promotion. It was a more sophisticated re-run of Shell's original 1966 Make Money game - when Shell was still linked with BP - that at the height of the promotion raised Shell and BP's petrol sales by around 85 per cent. It left Shell and BP with a doubled market share.

It is all a long way on from the days of the plastic daffodils.

DH

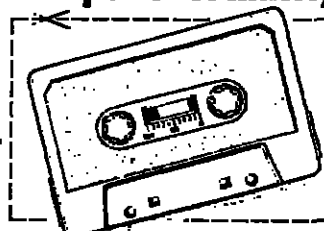


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Record Tokens

The power of music, the freedom of choice.



If you want your sales message to come across loud and clear, call John Mew on 01 573 2594. He'll tell you a few things worth listening to.

Cash gifts are readily spent and soon forgotten but memories linger on. That is the argument for travel being the ultimate incentive.

It has proved strong enough to prompt major holiday companies to gear themselves for this market joining the growing number of specialist incentive travel agencies which have sprung up.

The holiday companies are becoming more involved in the structuring of promotions, handling the motivation side as well as applying their travel expertise to tailor-made packages.

Thomas Cook, a market leader in retail travel agents, has in recent years become more aggressive in its penetration into the sales promotion and incentive market spearheading advertising with the Thomas Cook gift vouchers which are redeemable in any of its nationwide chain of travel shops.

"They offer an extremely flexible choice and are also very easy to administer," said Rob

## Enter the travel agencies

Chalmers, incentives manager.

His signs of continued improvement in the incentive market. This time last year, response to Thomas Cook advertising and direct mail was much less positive. This year there has been a 40 per cent increase in sales over the same period in 1983.

American Express, best known for its credit card but which also has its own travel operation, has been active in the incentives market for the past seven years. Last September it linked with Bonusplan, a leading motivation company, so that clients could be offered a total incentive package.

"Put together, the results are becoming tremendous," said Keady, Soffair, marketing and sales director, UK, of American Express Europe. "We handle movements of groups, from as small as 20 to thousands at big conferences, to all parts of the world and are bringing people into the UK and Ireland."

"Last year, at a modest estimate, we sent 2,000 people from this country on incentive trips abroad. This year it will be 3,000 plus."

American Express is seeking to launch a special campaign to bring more people from Europe to the UK on incentive and conference travel trips believing that the UK does not get its fair share of this market.

The company is currently working on a major project for next year when it will be bringing between 20,000 and 25,000 people to London for the American Bar Association conference in July, 1985.

Fred. Olsen Travel, part of the Fred. Olsen Group, has got together an experienced travel incentive team and offers a range of "flying, floating and paper carrots".

The "flying carrots" starts at £289 for four days in Majorca and soar to £1,240 for a seven day "top of the world trip" to Nepal. The "floating carrots" feature cruises and "paper carrots" are Fred. Olsen's Travel Bonds which start at £2.

The company claims that of all incentives used to generate productivity, travel has proved to be the greatest stimulus giving motivation with anticipation, enjoyment and memory."

Irene Farnsworth

## What is your most difficult question on incentive travel?

Over the years we've been asked just about every possible (and impossible) question you could think of in connection with incentive travel.

Like the occasion when a client wanted to entertain 450 of his dealers at the Mardi Gras in New Orleans, one week before the carnival began.

We didn't tell our client it was impossible, we simply organised a special Mardi Gras festival - with all the trimmings.

So when it came to organising a Gurkha band at Hong Kong's Kai Tak airport to greet a plane load of conference delegates, it really was no problem.

Of course, not all our clients have such seemingly impossible requests.

Our specialist team can provide anything from a smoother passage through complex customs and immigration

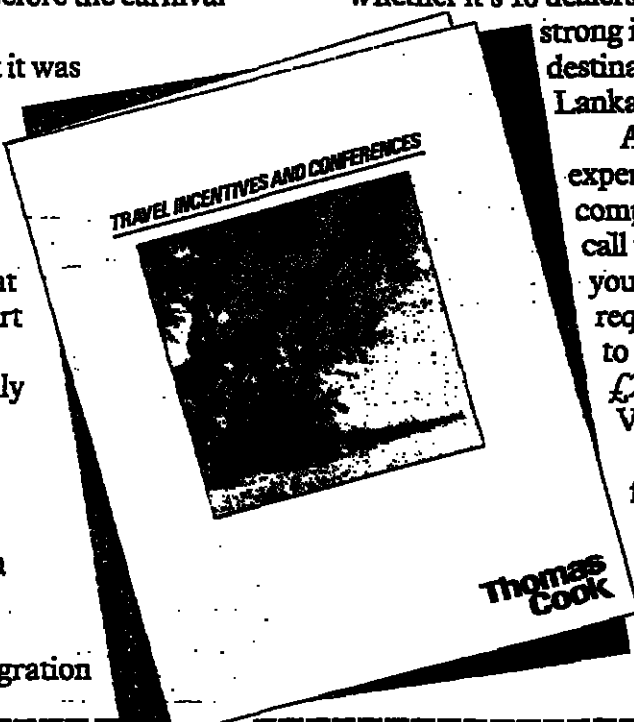
formalities, to advice on the best possible routes for connecting flights or arranging car hire facilities from your point of arrival. And we've the experience to do much more.

In fact, we can arrange incentive travel for any size group, to anywhere in the world.

Whether it's 10 dealers, 250 retailers or a 1,000 strong international sales force, destination Sheffield or Sri Lanka.

And because we've the experience and resources to be completely flexible, you can call upon us for literally all your incentive travel requirements. A star prize to Bali, right down to a £2 Thomas Cook Gift Voucher.

Return the coupon for further information. We haven't had to move a mountain for a client. But we're only waiting to be asked.



## The answer will soon be in the post.

I am particularly interested in: Conferences abroad ☐ Group travel incentives ☐ Voucher schemes ☐

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Company: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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Please phone me to arrange an appointment ☐

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Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Company: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

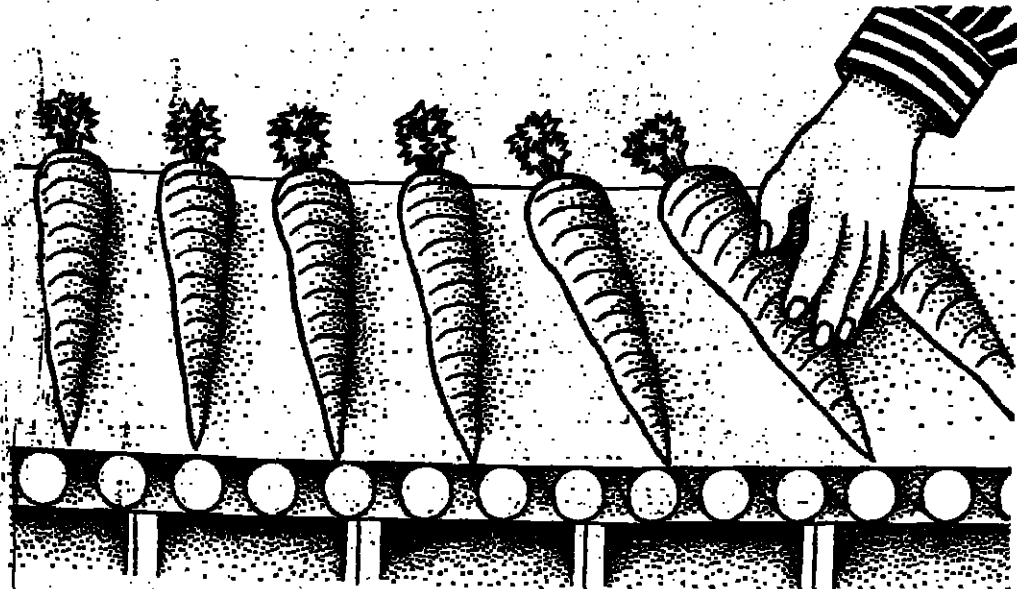
Postcode: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

TB



# When inducements are a family affair



When E. F. MacDonald, the American incentive marketing company, came to the UK nearly 25 years ago, they were entering virgin territory. But the concept of motivating people to work harder by calling in an outside team to formulate structured performance programmes with rewards for achievers initially fell on stony ground.

The biggest difficulty was persuading companies that incentive motivation was necessary and that it worked. British owned companies were particularly sceptical, looking on the whole thing as an American gimmick.

So E. F. MacDonald's first

inroads were into US parent companies which have plants in the UK. Americans were familiar with incentives since by then several specialist companies were flourishing in the United States.

Offering wide-choice incentives in return for extra effort at work started in 1922, the brainchild of Elton F. MacDonald, owner of a leather goods business in Dayton, Ohio.

Discovering that a bulk order for brief cases was for a company's salesmen only when they hit their sales targets set him thinking. He hit on the idea of offering a variety of goods to enhance people's lifestyle, in-

volving the family instead of being work-related. Incentive marketing was born.

After setting up in the UK, E. F. MacDonald (now Carlson MacDonald) went unchallenged for more than a decade. But in 1974 another American company, Maritz, set up its first overseas subsidiary in the UK. Maritz UK claims to have topped E. F. MacDonald as market leaders five years ago.

Maritz were jewellers in St Louis who during the depression in the 1930s when demand for their merchandise was low, offered watches to companies to reward salesmen hitting their targets.

"Basically the philosophy of the company is to provide major companies with motivational programmes which will achieve successful sales and profits. We have a complete resource network in Marlow," said John Chalker, marketing director, Maritz UK. "Incentives are primarily aimed at getting sales increases, not just

volume sales but profit. I think in the next five years we will see a major increase in motivation programmes that encompass more than just salesmen - programmes that will cover anyone who can contribute to sales success."

Clients of Maritz are mainly blue-chip companies with budgets of around £50,000 minimum to spend on a motivation programme drawn up to meet the specific needs of a company and following through from beginning to end.

In America, incentive rewards are 70 per cent merchandise and 30 per cent travel but for Maritz UK the break is fifty-fifty. Travel sales last year were in excess of £5m.

Carlson MacDonald's marketing manager, Brian Morgan, said that because travel is increasing as an incentive reward, research is being done on new destinations.

"At first the idea was far away places - we've sent people to Hawaii and Indonesia - but

now the art is to make the holiday more and more memorable," he said. "Travel incentive winners have to be given VIP treatment. It has got to be an experience they talk about for a long time."

Since becoming part of Carlson, world-wide in group sales promotion and incentives, the UK company has, in the past 18 months, been using and developing learning aids brought in by Carlson.

Incentive programmes are about getting people to enjoy doing more work and the challenge for the companies called in to motivate a workforce is coming up with new ideas to make jobs more exciting.

The fact that the two giants of incentive marketing no longer have the field to themselves is an indication of the growing acceptance by British companies that the American import is here to stay.

IF

## Calendars

### Growing fast

Calendars, from stock items that simply carry an overprint of a company's name to lushly-produced, items like the Pirelli calendar that is back this year after a three off the market, take up a sector of the business gifts market that is estimated to be worth nearly £30m a year in sales.

Among the big calendar producers are Bemrose Corporation at Derby, Thomas Foran and Sons of Nottingham, Eversheds of St Albans and Calendars and Diaries of Bristol. While companies like Bemrose produce both stock calendars and the bespoke variety on the Pirelli pattern, some makers specialize. One company which produces only bespoke calendars being J. Howitt and Son of Nottingham.

Stock calendars account for about £15m in turnover, the rest of these are 'girly' calendars, according to Paul Dane, sales and marketing director at Howitt's which vies with Bemrose as market leader in bespoke calendars.

The calendar market taken overall has been comparatively static according to David Tidmarsh, managing director of Bemrose's calendars and diaries division. He said: "There was some decline during the worst of the recession but last year there was slight growth again, with the best sales in the bespoke sector."

One manufacturing sector showing signs of becoming more calendar conscious, while also buying more diaries for promotion, is food processing.

Howitt's service includes design and the photography as well as the printing. One of their current contracts is the Mintex calendar, noted for its shapely girl models. Kodak's prestige calendar is printed by Howitt's although Kodak does its own photography. Most bespoke calendars circulating in Britain are produced in the United Kingdom, according to Mr. Dane.

## Diaries

### A lot more than dates on the way

Charles Letts, market leaders in diaries that still form one of the three biggest product sectors in the promotional merchandise market, is mounting a bid on the whole of the business gifts sector because of its rate of growth.

Letts expects its new gift house, styled the Letts Collection, to account for 15 to 20 per cent of the company's total turnover within five years, according to Tom Green, marketing director at Letts. "The business gifts market has been growing at about 5 per cent a year so with our connections with so many companies through the diaries operation it is logical to move into the wider market with a full range of gifts merchandise."

Because in business gifts there is a constant search for innovative products the traditional diaries have not seen the same growth as the gifts sector as a whole. Mr Green said: "Diary sales are still growing, at any rate with us, but they are forming a smaller percentage of the enlarging gifts market."

Letts' drive into business gifts overall is seen as an expansion move, with additional sales and marketing staff set up separately from its diaries operation. It is not a replacement for part of

the diaries operation, says Mr Green.

Mr Green said: "There are innovations in the diary field. One is a diary format without dates which can be used for a number of purposes such as for noting addresses."

But the search for new products will mainly be in other merchandise areas. Mr Green said: "One product recently on the market was a ceramic mug which, when filled with a hot drink, threw up on the side a promotional message that was invisible when the mug was cool. That must have netted a lot of sales."

Strikingly successful ideas, with a typical surge of demand over a comparatively short period of time when the notion is wildly fashionable, can throw up their own problems. The trade still talks of a snack food promotion with a theme watch that was so successful the producers of the watch eventually could not cope with all the orders.

Another promotion that involved a special offer of dolls also extended the maker's stocks. This can result in the sort of consumer disappointment which destroys a promotion's object of building goodwill.

## Pens

### Making the point in a price war

Writing instrument makers - mostly pens of various kinds but also some pencils - have seen sales consistently rising in the business gifts market when over-the-counter retail sales have been in the doldrums as pricing wars have broken out.

One of the first pen makers to make a determined push into the gifts market was Parker Pen, the American company whose biggest manufacturing facility is in Britain. Gift pens, mostly with company names inscribed, now after some 16 years account for a fifth of Parker's trade in Britain. The previous year gifts accounted for 14 per cent of the turnover.

Parker puts the value of the gift pens market at about £20m. It differentiates between pens used in specific promotions - some 57 per cent of the volume - and those given as individual gifts as a reminder of a company.

Parker puts the gift pen market growth rates as having been running between 15 and 30 per cent a year and it expects the improvements to continue.

Platinum, one of the few British companies still producing writing instruments in the United Kingdom, set up its business gifts division two years ago and has seen its sales grow by eight times.

The business gifts now account for 10 per cent of Platinum turnover. Mr David Saunders, business gifts manager, said: "This is now very much part of the group's activities, will be increasingly important in the future and is providing good profits. Our main products are at the lower end of the price range but we are also buying in more up market pens to add to the gifts range. The whole sector is a growth area."

Rather more than half the gift pen market is for items of £1 or less. Brands such as Parker, together with makers like Sheaffer, Gillette's Papermate and Cross, dominate the higher-price gift pens sector, mostly in the £3 to £5 range although some more expensive pens are given as gifts by companies.

Bourne Publicity, one of the big advertising gift houses, has recently been selling more gift and promotional pens than calculators and diaries, the two categories being the most in demand for advertising gifts. Calculators accounted for the equivalent of half the pens turnover at Bourne.

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## An investment in loyalty

Car manufacturers, consumer electronics, insurance and pharmaceutical companies - and at least one nationalised industry - are big users of incentives.

Repeat business over many years has come from major concerns but smaller businesses have tended to be unenthusiastic about incentive motivation.

"Some companies think their salesmen should be grateful that they still have a job," says Derek France, chairman and managing director of The John Harvey Group which, three years ago, formed John Harvey Marketing to produce struc-

ture motivational programmes mainly for smaller companies.

Both he and Graham Burt, managing director of JHM, cut their teeth in the incentives business with E. F. MacDonald (now Carlson MacDonald).

When Mr France joined MacDonald's soon after they set up in the UK, they were mainly working for American-owned companies. "The attitude of British companies then was 'I pay them don't I?' and to some extent still is," said Mr France.

But Mr Burt says that he has noticed a change in attitude in the past six months. From a

reaction of not being interested because they didn't have a budget for "frills" he is now finding that smaller companies are more willing to talk about incentives.

"We are selling a service and are paid on the results of our incentive programmes, charging 12½ per cent up to 15 per cent," he said. "To be successful, an incentive campaign has got to achieve sales targets. We ask companies what they want to achieve, who can achieve their objectives and what type of person we have to motivate."

"Getting the structure right is important. A salesman earning £10,000 a year needs to be rewarded with merchandise worth £250 to make it worthwhile. The campaign has to be simple so that the salesman understands exactly what he has to do and what he gets for it."

There is a definite pattern to what achievers select from a range of 500-800 items. In a first time campaign, people order three and a half items. The first choice is something for the home, the second is for the wife (a personal gift like jewelry) the third is for the children and the half is for the achiever himself.

The second time round, the outstanding performer will set his sights on one major item like a portable colour television.

"People are proud of possessions and talk about them. They wouldn't say 'I got £250 from the company' said Mr France.

"The same goes for bonuses. People come to regard them as part of their salary. The long term benefits of incentives are loyalty. Salesmen will think twice about changing companies if the incentive rewards are good. I felt there was a gap in the market for a professional agency for smaller business. We do know how to motivate people. That is the key."

The best sort of incentive is where the whole workforce is motivated. A programme John Harvey Marketing is particularly proud of did just that. Rewards were made to any member of an automotive company's staff who pushed up their percentage rating for efficiency. Even the tea lady and the apprentice mechanic had the opportunity of being rewarded.

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## ARTS DIARY

Bryan Appleyard

## Ministering in person

Intense excitement down at the Arts Council where the long-awaited poetry reading by Lord Gower, Minister for the Arts, is about to take place. Originally slated for the spring, the event was postponed because of certain problems connected with the poet's health and the poet's health. But now Margherita Laski, chairman of the Literature Panel, has persuaded the shy Earl to deliver a selection of modern American poetry to an invited audience tonight at six. The guests—Arts Council staff and any outsiders considered "nice" enough to be invited—will, however, be disappointed to learn that he does not plan to recite any of his own works... unless pressed, of course.

## Goodbye to Berlin

Only Herbert von Karajan could pull out of a concert with the Berlin Philharmonic without a word of explanation and simultaneously announce that he was to conduct the Vienna Philharmonic the next day. The Germans have described it as "an affront", while the 76-year-old maestro is playing hard to get until the musicians give up their efforts to remove Dr Peter Girth as director of the orchestra. The mayor of Berlin has now intervened in the feud between Peter and Herbert on the one hand and the orchestra on the other but the rift could be final.

## Top C

Some early seething has started on the matter of who is to succeed Lord Harewood when he steps down as managing director of the English National Opera next year. Peter Hemmings of the London Symphony Orchestra was clearly in the running from the first but now Peter Jonas, currently with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, is making a run. Jonas, married to soprano Lucia Popp, is gaining support but is up against a growing feeling that an internal candidate should get the job. The ENO should, after all, have a local flavour. The seething has only just begun.

## Ken-tata

Red Ken has turned cultural. Only days after making his debut on a pop record with the Flying Pickets, I hear he is spending £8,400 of GLC cash promoting Michael Berkeley and Ian McEwan's anti-nuclear oratoria, to be released by EMI this month. Perhaps he hopes to adopt it as his swan song: its title is *Or Shall We Die?*

## Windward

Peggy Lee arrived at the Royal Festival Hall at the end of her British tour last week with the instruction that all present were to address her as "Miss Lee". She then made life miserable for Benny Ball, the lighting director, by dismissing all his creative efforts at throwing him out of her dressing room. She suddenly, she related and sent him a bunch of flowers. This explains the three baffling references to somebody called Benny during her last concert. Benny, meanwhile, picked himself up, dusted himself down and replied: "It's okay, Miss Lee, you're a great artist."

## Killing time

David Puttnam has postponed the launch of his film about Cambodia, *Killing Fields*, until after the US presidential election—according to rumours—to placate the distributors, Warner Brothers, who, I am told, were alarmed that it would harm the chances of their former leading man, Ronald Reagan. Puttnam tells me the delay is launched from September 28 to November 16, was solely to ensure the election would not detract from his publicity. He insists the film is not a Pilger-style condemnation of America's role—"If you had a contest for the more wicked, Pol Pot would win hands down."

## Private sector

The first night is out of fashion. Mel Brooks began the bad with *To Be or Not To Be*, of opening with a glittering preview for an invited audience. The idea is that the glamorous few will pull in the drab many. Last night the film of Julian Mitchell's *Another Country* followed suit with a guests-only riot at the Odeon, Haymarket. The last goes to forever: Koo Stark, Charles Athorp, Rupert Everett, Diana Cooper, Brian Ferry, Paula Yates and dozens of others who, of course, do not really exist. The rest of the world—unwashed, unnoticed and paying—can get in from Friday.

BARRY FANTONI



## Summit: a strategy for success

by Roy Hattersley

Not since 1978 has a western summit produced any real effort to create a coordinated economic policy. And that year's brave attempt at world refutation was defeated by the escalating price of oil. This week the heads of government meet in London at the height of an international economic crisis. The summit meeting must attempt to find a remedy. If it spends its time on peripheral issues the participants will merely look ridiculous.

The world debtor countries, caught between high American interest rates and stagnating demand for their exports, announce their inability to pay the interest on their borrowing and do not even contemplate capital repayment. A number of American banks, overextended by recent lending, teeter on the edge of collapse. And high American interest rates (which have made the servicing of Third World debts impossible) have had an equally bad effect on the industrialized world. The dollar is grossly over-valued and the pace of western economic recovery is held back. If the summit does not attempt a solution to that knot of problems, the heads of government might as well stay at home.

Of course the onus to lead the effort at recovery rests on the United States. America is the single summit participant with the economic power to cause—and therefore to cure—the crisis. But simply hectoring the President will not nag him into a change of policy—particularly in election year. He needs to be

encouraged in the adoption of a package which is right for the American banks, for the debtor nations, and for western Europe—at least in those countries which see refutation and a reduction in unemployment as their principal economic objective.

That package should have two major ingredients. The first the President must carry through Congress and impose on the Federal Reserve: American fiscal policy must be tightened and its monetary policy must be relaxed. That balanced adjustment (best achieved by a reduction in the swollen and still swelling military budget) will produce the essential reduction in American interest rates. It will not totally extinguish the boost that the US deficit has given to the American economy. But it will provide a chance for western Europe to move forward at something like a matching pace.

The second part of the package should be a major revision of outstanding debts. The burden should be shifted from private banks to the International Monetary Fund. That requires an increase in both IMF quotas and special drawing rights, and the rescheduling of existing borrowing arrangements over periods and at rates of repayments which the debtor nations have some prospect of achieving. And the IMF must be told that it should not behave like

the anxious auditor of parish council accounts.

Telling each debtor nation to cut its expenditure will interest payments can be met will not solve the problem. What is really needed is a generalized refutation. Individual countries will not find solvency on their own. Recovery is a cooperative endeavour.

The Prime Minister will only be able to urge such a package on the President if she abandons some of her long held prejudices. If she speaks in the language of international non-intervention and demands that the debtor nations solve their own problems, the problem will not be solved at all.

For if the US deficit were cut and American interest rates fell in consequence, without other international economic action, the debtor nations would still be in crisis. Their only hope of repayment is through exports to the developed world. For the last five years America, Britain and West Germany have conspired to make those exports more difficult to achieve. Since the French attempt at expansion was sabotaged by that country's monetarist neighbours, western Europe has constantly engineered world deflation. Debtors do not pay their dues when they are out of work.

Britain should, therefore, offer the summit a serious refutation as her contribution to the package. There is no paradox in arguing that America

(operating dangerously near to capacity) should reduce its budget deficit while other participants in the London summit increase theirs.

The result would be an increase in trade which would provide for the President the strongest possible argument against the growing demands for protectionism. A smaller budget deficit in the US would not imperil employment prospects if it were achieved at a time of general world refutation.

We were able to set that pace and steer the summit along that refutation path, the technical manipulation of the debts would then have some chance of success—provided that the IMF accepted the development needs of the less developed countries, rather than concentrating exclusively on the interest demands of western banks. Of course, Britain cannot do it alone. As the French have discovered to their cost, life is hard for a government which seeks to expand while surrounded by contracting economies.

But it is the purpose of summit meetings to determine common strategic objectives. And it would be tragic if a combination of primeval economics and primitive prejudices about financial rectitude prevented Britain from arguing a case which is clearly right for us and right for the world.

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The author, MP for Birmingham, Sparkbrook, is deputy leader of the Labour Party.

## Caroline Moorehead on censorship's shifting front line



A voice for oppressed writers: 'Index' pioneers Russell, Jameson, Auden, McCarthy and Ayr

## The never-ending fight for the freedom to think

A few years ago the Czechoslovak poet Jan Vladislav described in an interview just how he went about producing a book. To start with, he had to find good quality onion paper and good carbon. Then it was a question of recruiting a professional typist, no easy matter since the work was scarcely paid. Binding, which he did himself, happened at weekends to minimize the risk of police visits, again a slow process since he had to trim everything by hand. What with the travelling around and correcting the typescript, a single book, he estimated, took him the best part of ten days.

This labyrinthine procedure describes the publication of banned unofficial literature in Czechoslovakia, the "typewriter culture" as it has become known. Of the country's several hundred established writers, all but a handful (who have made their peace with the authorities in humiliating statements of recantation about the troubles of 1968) are either in exile or banned, writing, as they put it, "for the drawer".

If they want their work to be read at all, there is no alternative but to gain a system of book production that has to obey a number of arcane rules. By law, only a writer is allowed to make a few copies—no more than 10 or 15—of his own work, and then he must sign each of them (this makes them manuscripts and not books). He can then pass them on to a few friends to read. Anyone else involved—bookbinder, typist, owner of a duplicator, even a person handing a manuscript over in the street—faces heavy punishment.

It would be quite wrong to imagine that censorship of this kind is confined to any one form of regime or part of the world. As the holding of a conference on censorship at the ICA on June 16 and 17

and the publication next week of a book of pieces by banned writers (both under the title *They shoot writers don't they?*) makes only too plain, censorship and imprisonment is a way of life for intellectuals in many parts of the world.

When International PEN, the writers' organization, drew up a list of writers they know to be in jail or labour camps this year, they reached the figure of 461 (40 in Africa, 106 in Asia, 168 in Europe and the USSR and 147 in Latin America). Last year the number was 300. Cases fell as Argentina released some of its imprisoned intellectuals; it rose again as Turkey began to incarcerate its own.

Incarceration is not, of course, the only way to silence writers, as the experience of Czechoslovakia shows. Writers, almost better than anyone else, are quickly and effectively silenced anywhere once you destroy the work they have already published, ban all new books, remove their names from *Writers Who's Who* and never mention them in official publications. Just how many are kept without a voice no one clearly knows. But why are they so threatening? The answer would seem to be that what they do is catch people's imaginations. As totalitarian regimes impose even harsher physical restrictions, so the refuge

people take in the imagination becomes more challenging to a state intent on regimenting minds as well as actions.

Britain has an honourable tradition in human rights and writers have not been excluded from its concerns. As early as 1921 PEN was founded to promote friendship between writers and to defend them from political victimization, whether from right or left. In 1958, the novelist Storm Jameson was partly responsible for championing individual imprisoned writers under a special committee which has grown in strength and scope ever since. Three years later, Amnesty International adopted the same strategy for its political prisoners, writers among them. Then in 1972 *Index on Censorship* (recalling the Catholic Index Librorum Prohibitorum) was born when Pavel Litvinov, grandson of the former Soviet Foreign Minister, Maxim Litvinov, appealed to the world in the columns of *The Times* on behalf of two young writers facing a rigged trial on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

Stephen Spender was among those who responded, as was W. H. Auden. A. J. Ayer, Mary McCarthy and Bertrand Russell, and out of their reaction came a quarterly (now bi-monthly) magazine to give a

voice to writers banned in their own country and to monitor world censorship. As Stephen Spender wrote in the first issue: "This is not just an act of charity. It is a way of extending an international consciousness... in being concerned with the situation of those who are deprived of their freedom, one is taking the side of openness."

The changing rota of countries featuring in *Index* gives some map of intellectual censorship of the last decade. The first issues were concerned largely with Europe—Portugal, Spain and Greece still having dictatorships. In the course of the next few years, the focus moved outwards to Latin America, the Middle East and Africa as political upheavals overtook Lebanon, Pakistan, Vietnam and Zimbabwe. (and as *Index* was able to add specialists to its staff). Today, Turkey, Iran, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay are areas marked for anxiety.

Patterns of censorship have also come to light. The Soviet world has shown itself to be systematic and extremely well organized, arresting and sending to labour camps its writers with a steady determination. In Latin America, the authorities have tended to be more haphazard, but their victims have been treated with a physical brutality unequalled anywhere else.

And, lest it seem tempting to think of censorship as something reserved for dictatorships and totalitarian regimes, it is worth remembering that in America there exists a "league table" of works of celebrated American writers most frequently removed from US schools between 1966 and 1975. On it you find Salinger's *Catcher in the Rye*, Heller's *Catch 22* and Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird*.

## Scooping out a haul of unknown Orwell



Wartime broadcaster Eric Blair: a challenge to his objectivity

The treasure was found last month by the serendipity and bloody-minded persistence of William West of Exeter, an amateur enthusiast for Orwell's work.

The Orwell fan who searches the BBC archives is shown a series of files that cover all sides of the work of Eric Blair (as he was known to the BBC) as talks assistant for the Indian Service. For serious students there is an Orwell source file, giving all the facts about Orwell that it is thought proper to release, and a list of all his surviving scripts and their whereabouts. Hunting the Spark of Newspaper, Bill West found filed

under Basic English references to a talk on the subject commissioned by Orwell from C. K. Ogden, the inventor of that artificial language. The files produced a number of unrecorded letters by Orwell on the interesting topic of artificial languages. The talk itself turned out to be filed not under Orwell, or Ogden, or the broadcaster of the talk, but under the name of the Indian announcer who introduced the talk.

Filled with zeal, ignoring the comment in the Orwell source file that nothing had been found in letters to contributors, disregarding mutters about much material having

been lost in the bombing, Bill West started a systematic search of contributors' files in the archive. The weekly magazine *London Calling* gave details of the output of Orwell's department. The files of contributors concealed a very large number of letters from Orwell to people from all sides of the literary and political world in war-time London.

The renowned typescripts known as programmes-as-broadcast give a detailed account of everything broadcast by Orwell's department. Search has turned up more than 60 scripts of Orwell's weekly news commentary on the war, under the title "Through Eastern Eyes". Filed under a variety of names of Indian broadcasters. The work was a severe test of Orwell's objectivity and honesty in a time of world earthquake. That his talks should have been transmitted to an India torn by dissent was a triumph of British broadcasting and Orwell's passion for the truth, and a contrast to the blether of Axis propaganda. Bill West is preparing a book to be called *Orwell, the War Broadcasts*. Who knows what other treasures lie buried? Orwell's birthday tribute to Adolf Hitler, with readings from *Mein Kampf* by Marius Goring, has yet to be found. Presumably it is filed under Adolf. Never to throw away paper is a pretty good policy, I suppose. But for Heaven's sake keep tabs on it.

Philip Howard

Anne Sofer

## Room at the top, no entry below

The EEC policy on women's rights is a severe embarrassment to both Conservative and Labour parties: to the Conservative Party because it is trying to force it into expenditure and legislation it has no taste for, and to the Labour Party because it shows this hated capitalist institution in an obviously progressive light.

In this country we are used to thinking of the women's movement as a phenomenon of the 1970s. It is largely imported from America. It is worth continually reminding ourselves that in 1927 the Treaty of Rome had established equality as a binding principle.

We, of course, are one of the jagged members of the Community in implementing all of this. Although one encounters a widespread and complacent belief that British women are more liberated than their continental counterparts (after all, isn't it a well known fact that no continental husband helps in the house?), the truth is that British women are more likely to be in low-paid, part-time, sex-segregated jobs than women in the other nine EEC countries.

Because of the early specialization in our education system (adolescents being required to "choose" between arts and science at the age when sex stereotypes have the strongest influence) few women find their way into scientifically-based or technologically careers; and we have been slower to do anything about it than other countries for whom the problem is less acute.

The huge report on the "Situation of Women in Europe" tabled earlier this year by the committee of inquiry set up by the European Parliament has some fascinating comparative data. In particular, the section on "women in decision-making centres" has statistics on political parties that should make us all sit up and think. In the four largest EEC countries—Germany, France, Italy and Britain, there is only one major political party in which women account for more than half its membership and more than a third of its national governing body; and that one is—wait for it!—the British Conservative Party. The British Labour Party with 39 per cent women members—quite good by international comparison—slumps to near bottom of the table in terms of women in leadership positions within the party—only 11 per cent. (Neither the Liberal Party nor the SDP was included in this tabulation.)

Now how can this be explained? A strongly female party, led by the only woman prime minister in Europe, with an unassailable majority in its own legislature, governing the country in which women are still so far from achieving equality? And on the other hand, an official opposition lead in the battle for women's rights

whose own internal structure is so male-dominated?

Part of the answer to this paradox may be found in the introduction to this section of the report by Signora Macciacchi, an Italian Socialist MEP. Describing the three stages of women's access to power since the Second World War, she defines [1945-1968] as the period of the "gestation of feminism"—the ideas implanted, certain legislative victories won, rising self-confidence, but no sense yet of a separate force. The second period, between 1968 and 1979, was that of "militant feminism", a separatist movement which refused to share power with men or join "phallic" institutions. While triggering off an explosion of creative thinking within women as individuals, it did not encourage involvement in politics seeing it as one of the "repetitive and dirty" games men play.

This second phase, Signora Macciacchi says, ended in 1979 with the election of the first European Parliament. In this election 16 per cent of seats went to women (a higher percentage than in any national legislature other than Denmark's) and thus feminism entered its third phase of "reconciliation feminism with politics"—a reconciliation made possible by the change of attitude in the countries themselves.

Now whether this third phase is quite as firmly established as such an analysis suggests, and whether the European Parliament was as instrumental in its birth as its members would like to believe are matters of debate. But the question demands to be asked: "Has Britain entered the third phase at all?" Have political parties or the women's movement itself matured enough to make the reconciliation possible?

As so frequently in British politics these days polarization is blocking progress. Militant feminism seems to conspire with a populist male chauvinism in the press to make sure that what hits the headlines are the relative trivia: the row over lingerie advertising in the tube, the grants to lesbian cooperatives, the endless jokes about "Ms". The public is less aware, and less stirred, by the real chronicle of distress and unfairness which the more serious researchers and campaigners are only too ready to tell.

The setback which American feminism suffered when the Equal Rights Amendment was lost, and the bitter recriminations that followed, are experiences which our own membership of the EEC, and our obligation to comply with its directives, should protect us from—but only if we take both the membership and the obligation seriously. Does either Mrs Thatcher or Mr Minnock? The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

Ferdinand Mount

## Let governors really govern

"Are all parents incurably mad?" asked the head in *Stalky and Co*. That attitude, far from being confined to a dud public school at the end of the nineteenth century, seems to have caught on fast. The belief that parents are short-sighted, ignorant and mentally unbalanced has been shared by right-wing headmasters and left-wing educationalists. Although the 1944 Act stipulated that children should be educated in accordance with the wishes of their parents, in practice the system has gradually extinguished what little choice and control poorer parents ever had.

The road back is hard and long. And so often on these occasions, it is Sir Keith Joseph, a little travel-stained, who comes into view limping up it. His *Green Paper, Parental Influence at School*, is a remarkable document. Its reception has been no less remarkable. For the implication behind it is that education is no longer to be classed as a social science, requiring deep research by skilled educationalists and close supervision by politicians and civil servants. It is something that ordinary parents can understand and should be allowed to choose for their children as freely as one orders dinner in a restaurant, constrained only by the price of the dishes.

Governors of state schools are no longer to be merely an offshoot of the local education authority. A majority of the governors are to be elected by and from parents with children at the school. Nor are their powers to be left as fatally vague as Rab Butler left them; the governors are in future to have clear duties, spelled out in law, to prescribe the aims of the school's curriculum and the conduct of the school, including such things as discipline and the wearing of school uniform.

The local authority would still have to be consulted where, for example, extra expenditure was proposed; but its powers to override the governors in these matters would be limited; and the authority would have to submit to the governors an annual item-by-item statement of what it was spending on the school.

Only on the hiring and firing of teachers does Sir Keith say away from parent power. The authority will continue to employ the staff, and the governors would have only a part share in their selection; they would also have the power to suspend but not sack an unsatisfactory teacher. Feasible, still, the Government regards it as "educationally desirable for the management responsibilities of the LEA for deploying its staff economically... to take precedence over the interest of the individual schools to secure the best possible teachers." In other words, the authority can still

shuffle its worst teachers around from school to school.

Convenient, yes. Cosy, certainly. But educationally desirable? No. Nor can it be educationally desirable to deny the dominant voice in hiring and firing to the governors and head teachers, who are likely to know most and care most about the school. Sir Keith would scarcely invoke "management responsibilities" in other words state-financed services. Would the Master of Balliol feel inclined to take on a couple of tenth-rate lecturers merely because Trinity had no further use for them?

But the amazing thing is not that Sir Keith shines away from going further: it is that he has gone so far. More amazing still, it seems that the whole political world is right with him. Parent-governors turn out to be "pure, high-octane Liberal policy", according to Clement Freud; Giles Radice tells us that Labour was the "pioneer of parental representation." Strange, is it not, that with so many friends, it has taken so long to arrive?

There is, however, a difference of opinion here. In Mr Radice's words: "If there is to be genuine partnership, it is wrong for one group to be able to dominate the others." The National Association of Head Teachers, the National Confederation of Parent Teacher Associations and the National Association of Governors and Managers all say that they prefer the system recommended by the Taylor Committee in 1977: the governing body to be split equally four ways between representatives of the LEA, the teachers, the local community and the parents. Parents are all very well, it seems, but only in moderation.

I note in passing that nobody much objected during the 40 years in which one "partner"—the political nominees of the LEA—has dominated the others. The ally lies in the comforting word "partner". Parents are not at present partners in their children's schools any more than you become a partner in your local general practice when you take a chest cold to the doctor. You are a customer or patient—and a fairly impotent one at that.

The LEA and the teachers are in partnership with the ministry: one disburses the money, the other does the teaching and the third lays down the rules. But parents get a look-in nowhere except on the governing body; and they could become active partners in the enterprise only if their voice is the dominant one.

A minority of parent governors would be unlikely to influence the decision-making of the LEA officials. They would still be sleeping partners, fretful and tossing in their sleep no doubt, but ultimately powerless.





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## D-DAY'S ABSENT ACTORS

The D-Day celebrations commemorate the past but take place in the present, so they cannot be wholly insulated from today's reality. When Allied forces landed in Normandy, Germany was the adversary, Russia a major ally. New these roles are reversed, and the results have been making themselves felt. The Russians are using the occasion to attack the Allies yet again for allegedly delaying the landings in order to let Russia bear the brunt of the fighting. They tend to ignore their own pact with Hitler in 1939 and the costly convoys which later, after they had joined the fighting, brought them help from the West. But their charge opens another line of speculation: if the Allies had been in a position to land earlier, might they have kept the Russians out of Eastern Europe?

Meanwhile the West Germans are quietly unhappy at being left out of celebrations which, some of them feel, ought to be used to demonstrate the reconciliation with the West which so quickly followed the war and is now a durable result of it. Officials

worry that without this element the celebrations could stir up old antagonisms and reinforce incipient German feelings of being in some way singular, apart, and not quite fully accepted into Western culture and politics.

In an ideal world it would have been good to bring together new and old allies for a general act of reconciliation among the graves of the dead. As far as the Russians are concerned, this is largely ruled out by the present state of East-West relations. The Russians did indeed fight bravely against Nazi Germany and without them it is doubtful that Hitler could have been defeated. We owe them that debt of gratitude. But they were not fighting in the same cause as the West. They were not fighting for freedom, democracy, self-determination or even for reconciliation. They were fighting for the defence of their homeland and the extension of its political and ideological power. Their alliance with the West was a temporary alliance of convenience, as was the West's alliance with them, and it has been followed by a renewal of

## HOME TRUTHS AT CHEQUERS

South Africa is claiming to have won two international victories on Saturday: the Springboks beat England on the rugby field in Port Elizabeth, and Mr P. W. Botha sat down to lunch with Mrs Thatcher at Chequers. But there is evidence that Mrs Thatcher did better than the rugby players. Mr Botha may have gained some much-desired international status, but he had brought home to him some painful truths.

Mrs Thatcher is reported to have been characteristically firm and forthright. She apparently made clear that apartheid - that is, race prejudice transformed into state policy - was abhorrent to her and to most people in Britain. Mr Botha's moves away from rigid separation (constitutionally in allowing Indians and Coloureds into Parliament, and in matters of sport and petty apartheid) were noted and commended, but also noted was the fact that blacks were excluded from the constitutional arrangements - and the "whole thing was irrelevant to the basic problem of an ever-growing urban black population.

Mrs Thatcher apparently read to Mr Botha a letter to the Queen from a black "farming" community in the Eastern Transvaal appealing for help to prevent their being removed from land given to them in 1904 in the name of King Edward VII. Mr

Botha was probably not moved to tears, but it must be healthy for him to be made aware that the world is sensitive to the suffering of the thousands uprooted and sent to bleak "homelands". Even the reformed apartheid of Mr Botha involves acts of gross inhumanity.

Namibia occupied much attention at Chequers. Britain is part of the Western "Contact Group" charged by the United Nations in 1977 with the task of finding ways to implement Resolution 435 of the Security Council calling for elections and independence. Progress was for years impeded by South Africa shying away from the prospect of a Swapo-dominated Namibia on its borders. For some time now an American-sponsored deal has been imminent, involving also the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Mrs Thatcher was able to emphasize the importance the West attaches to a settlement being reached on Namibia, urging a flexible attitude on Mr Botha.

The criticism, from Mrs Thatcher, is likely to have an effect within South Africa: most attacks on apartheid come from the left and are discounted within the country as the work of "communists" and "liberals", people who do not understand the harsh realities of life. Mrs Thatcher does not fit those stereotypes.

## FROM LESTRADE TO NEWMAN

Like the proverbial long-serving shovel which had worn out three new shafts and two new blades, the Police Staff College is not exactly the thing it was when it was founded exactly fifty years ago. Deeply resented and suspected at its inception, it was quickly strangled five years later by the forces of tradition in the police, and it was not resurrected till almost a decade later, in a different county, under a different name, and with its formal aims and ideals tactfully differentiated from those of its earlier self.

Today the necessity for the qualities that such an institution seeks to instil is scarcely disputed any longer, but the question remains how far they are compatible with the qualities which the police have put their chief reliance on since the days of Peel, and which have not served them so badly, all things considered.

Lord Trenchard's staff college at Hendon set out to remedy what had been seen as a defect in the police at least since the time of Conan Doyle - the intellectual limitations of its plodding Lestrades. The difficulty was that this defect was the obverse of the force's virtues. From the very start, the police had been drawn from the social classes they had most to do with in their work, and relied on a deep sense of identity and mutual respect with them. The intuition drawn from learning on the beat was felt to be more valuable than any

academic paper-knowledge: more, the latter was sometimes seen as actually weakening the bonds between police and public. In the days when educational opportunities for the working class were limited, individuals of high native ability were available. No separate officer cadre presided over the rank and file, as was the case with the armed forces. (though there was a custom, now extinct, for chief constables to be former military men).

In this atmosphere, it is no wonder that Trenchard's innovation aroused suspicion. It set out to create a separate elite entry, and Trenchard's ultimate aim was to restrict promotion to those who had passed through it. The experiment died, and it need not be regretted in the form it had taken. But the problem of quality remained, and it has in fact transpired that a high proportion of the officers showing most initiative in the 1960s and 1970s in bringing about reforms in methods and training were products of the brief Hendon venture.

Society has become more complex and diverse. Criminals have grown adept at exploiting new technologies, and the police environment in which the police must operate has become far more sensitive. Lestrade would be many fathoms further out of his depth today than he ever was in Baker Street. The

## Room in engineering

From Professor B. Crossland  
Sir, I am surprised that Mr Tom King (report, May 24) finds that it is "astonishing" at a time of such unemployment that there is a shortage of skilled people to fill key jobs. What can he expect when for many years higher standards of education have been starved of the money needed to re-equip their laboratories for the new technologies, and when government have not provided the financial inducements to industry to provide the training places needed?

In engineering departments of our institutions of higher education the annual grant for capital equipment amounts to only a few per cent of

the capital cost of the installed equipment. This has always been inadequate, but at the present time, when the rate of change is very great, it is completely inadequate.

It must also be noted that the early retirement scheme introduced in higher education to meet the financial cuts imposed by the Government has particularly hit the engineering departments. Reductions of staff in engineering departments have not been made good by the small fraction of new blood appointments allocated to engineering and in many cases academic salaries are inadequate to attract staff in the new technologies.

Industry has, during the period of recession, cut its training places to the bone and those large firms who

used to train many more people than they needed no longer do so. There is no indication that the number of training places is increasing, despite the signs of economic recovery.

If we are to produce the skilled people then Mr Tom King and his Cabinet colleagues will have to accept the need for pump-priming to quickly increase the number of training places to meet the needs of industry.

Yours faithfully,  
B. CROSSLAND,  
Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering,  
The Queen's University of Belfast,  
Ashby Institute,  
Stranmillis Road,  
Belfast,  
May 28.

## True perspective on Indian failings

From Mr F. A. Sharmar  
Sir, Let me try to disentangle the threads of truth from the strands of fallacy in your dangerous leading article (May 29) on India and the Third World.

True, the bureaucracy of India, like that of most developing countries, stifles wealth-producing motivations at all levels and glues up the mechanisms of rational priority. False, that more enlightened home-grown politicians and economists could evoke from the villages, temples, fields and bustling cities of the world of the poor the ambition that drives and lubricates the engines in Hongkong, Singapore and South Korea.

True, that India turned to socialist philosophy and the Soviet example. False, that given the psychological and political history leading to and stemming from the Nehru-Ghandi era, anything resembling democracy could conceivably have produced any other result.

True, that the "North" should reduce restrictions on imports from the Third World. False, that it can do so as part of a campaign to teach democracies the folly of their ways by abolishing aid and restricting credit.

Missing from your article, as from the Brandt report, is proper acknowledgement of the role of the transfer of appropriate technology in the mitigation of the North-South disparities. Even a marginal improvement in the control that the average Asian or African worker has over the tools of his trade, the fuel and power at his disposal, and his ability to visualise escape from his poverty, will set hundreds of millions of suffering people on the road to rescue.

Engineers can do something about this, politicians, economists and journalists are merely ancillaries.

Yours faithfully,  
F. ANDREW SHARMAR,  
The Ashmolean,  
Pall Mall, SW1,  
May 29.

market place. Without a state distribution system, for instance, in an economy where demand far outstrips supply in essentials, you allow the poor and underprivileged absolutely no chance to compete in the open market. At least the current woefully inadequate system ensures that some essentials reach the most vulnerable sections of society through a form of controlled pricing and rationing.

As for heavy industry, the government has had to provide the highly capital-intensive investment needed to provide the means to protect our borders. You can hardly buy your tanks from the Russians for ever.

The contribution made by multinationals in India has been primarily in the consumer goods industry, e.g. supplying toothpaste and batteries to the urban elite. Hardly the stuff that inspires a developing nation to open its doors to foreign capital.

I do not for a moment dispute your view that economic regulations have been used to bolster a regime that relies more on rhetoric and dogma than deed and has created a gargantuan bureaucracy of monstrous inefficiency. I defer to your view that development aid must be justified in its use by the recipient. I only ask that you do not judge Third World economies by Western yardsticks.

Free enterprise is not the panacea for all ills that it is made out to be. Regulatory devices try and restore some fairness in the distribution of pathetically scarce goods and services where the poor would certainly perish without them. Public-sector assets are there to try and build an infrastructure which promotes self-reliance and independence from the West, which is viewed with some suspicion.

Whether this view is justified is rather subjective an assessment and is best left to wiser heads than mine. But let us remember that we are discussing a nation which was open to colonial exploitation less than four decades ago.

Yours faithfully,  
RANJANI RANGANATH,  
10 Hillside,  
Pittmead,  
Elton,  
Leicestershire,  
May 30.

## Voting abroad

From Mr F. M. M. Steiner  
Sir, The elections for the European Assembly are being held in most member countries on June 17; in most British overseas territories on June 14. In an EEC-wide election this seems particularly absurd, but it raises the wider question of why elections in this country must always be on a Thursday and none other. Even the local "council" elections that used to take place on Saturdays have been moved to Thursdays over the last 20 years.

Finally, why must elections be held on a main working day at all, when they take place on Sundays in

most countries, and even in weekend-conscious Australia on Saturdays? The inconvenience to at least some people probably deters some voters, and the very long voting hours compensate perhaps only partly for this.

Elections at weekends or holidays would avoid the very long and expensive polling hours and the need to close hundreds of schools for yet another day - particularly in a term already afflicted by examinations and extra Bank holidays.

Yours faithfully,  
F. M. M. STEINER,  
26 Oakeshott Avenue, W6,  
May 28.

## Human embryos

From Mrs Elizabeth J. Peacock, MP for Basset and Spens (Conservative)  
Sir, The social and moral issues that derive from pregnancies in women who take part in various forms of experimental procedures give rise to concern that may demand legislation.

Whilst I have every sympathy with childless wives and with the progress of experimental medicine, more control is needed on developments in this area.

A question has to be asked about the acceptability of drug treatment to promote pregnancy where there is a possibility of multiple births. Multiple births may well be a pleasure to some women and a delight to the media; however, they would be a serious burden to many families if their appearance was allowed to become the norm.

The development of the so-called test-tube baby technique provides serious issues of legitimacy, inheritance and custody that need the intervention of legislation before the technique could become acceptable in Britain. Similar consideration will be necessary to determine the advisability of allowing pregnancies utilising surrogate mothers.

The whole of this area of experimental pregnancy is, on the face of it, acceptable so long as the children it produces are healthy. The greatest dilemma will be when a handicapped child is born - hence the need for parliamentary intervention.

Yours etc,  
ELIZABETH J. PEACOCK,  
House of Commons,  
May 29.

cised (not least by Mr Livingstone and his colleagues when it suits them).

Our reasons are manifold. The sums of money are unwarranted, the campaign itself all too often overkills and it is probably wrongly targeted. But the overriding reason is that I no longer believe (if indeed I ever did) that Mr Livingstone wants to do anything other than use County Hall as a vehicle for confrontation. Indeed, his actions throughout are only consistent with a person who actually wishes to destroy local government as we know it.

Yours faithfully,  
ALAN GRENGROSS,  
Leader of the Opposition,  
Greater London Council,  
The County Hall, SE1,  
May 30.

## GLC advertising

From Mr Alan Grengross  
Sir, The Leader of the GLC in his letter (May 30), once again manages to convey a completely false impression.

His claim that his £3m publicity campaign to save the GLC is under the control of an all-party committee is technically correct. The Conservative group are indeed represented on the GLC's Special Committee on Matters Relating to the Council's Future Existence and Functions (to give it its full title).

What he signally fails to point out is that Conservative members on that committee have consistently voted against the Labour Party's anti-abolition publicity expenditure. Indeed our opposition is a matter of record and has been widely published (not least by Mr Livingstone and his colleagues when it suits them).

Our reasons are manifold. The sums of money are unwarranted, the campaign itself all too often overkills and it is probably wrongly targeted. But the overriding reason is that I no longer believe (if indeed I ever did) that Mr Livingstone wants to do anything other than use County Hall as a vehicle for confrontation. Indeed, his actions throughout are only consistent with a person who actually wishes to destroy local government as we know it.

Yours faithfully,  
ALAN GRENGROSS,  
Leader of the Opposition,  
Greater London Council,  
The County Hall, SE1,  
May 30.

## Teachers' pay claim

From the Chairman of Lincolnshire Education Committee  
Sir, Teachers do themselves a great disservice by the means and timing of their pay claims and the actions that they take against children.

They completely ignore the local education authorities' ability to pay higher wages without sacrificing jobs, which neither side wants.

Why, oh why, can't there be a means of indexation in return for a no-industrial-action guarantee?

Yours faithfully,  
PHILIP NEWTON, Chairman,  
Lincolnshire Education Committee,  
Lincoln.

## Pursued by a bear

From Mr Fred Uhlman  
Sir, Mrs Nunn's mentions in her letter (May 25) that some members of the crew of the *Hecla*, which sailed from Hammerfest in 1827, shot two bears and ate them "which made some of the crew very ill."

I believe I know the illness. In the twenties a restaurant in my home town announced with large letters

that it was greatly tempted because, having read innumerable Red Indian stories, I knew that the Indians consider the ham of a bear a great delicacy. Luckily I missed the feast. Others were less lucky. Eighteen died of trichinosis, a disease common not only in pigs but also in bears, foxes and other animals.

Yours faithfully,  
FRED UHLMAN,  
47 Downshire Hill, NW3,  
May 27.

## Suffolk punch

From Mr D. L. Arnold  
Sir, Those people who insist on passing Ipswich ("I" do like to see the sea-side, May 31) deserve no better than to have the beauty of Suffolk withheld from their eyes as they cross the Orwell Bridge.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID ARNOLD,  
Molen,  
Bucklesham Road,  
Foshill,  
Ipswich, Suffolk,  
May 31.

## Modern architecture in its place

From Mr Alec Clifton-Taylor  
Sir, The controversy aroused by the Prince of Wales's speech at the RIBA banquet is of immense importance to what might be termed the visual future of this country, and I share to the full your admiration of the Prince's courage in "carrying the attack" (leading article, June 1). Through the years I have devoted much thought to this subject and have reached some positive conclusions.

First, it seems to me vital that architects should be free to design in the idiom of their own time, taking full advantage of the marvelous technical advances of the present century, which enable them to span spaces undreamed of in any previous age, and so on.

But so revolutionary have these advances been, so exciting, at best so imaginative, that the buildings of today have hardly any affinity with those erected before, at the earliest, 1850. Moreover, and this is an essential point, the new materials, concrete, steel and glass, consort very uncomfortably indeed with the traditional ones, stone, brick and wood.

Thus the right place for buildings in the modern idiom must always be in isolation. In your leader today you cite the Crystal Palace as "a high-tech building if ever there was one"; yes indeed, and on both sides it stood quite apart. In Glasgow the new home of the Burrell Collection is comparable an excellent contemporary museum owing no debt to the propinquity of earlier buildings in quite a different style.

In cities full of traditional architecture the situation is very different. Here, it seems to me, good manners, if nothing else, absolutely require the modern architect to "fit in".

The National Gallery extension is a case in point. Wilkins's building, as you say, is no masterpiece, but an addition must surely be in scale with it, and be faced with Portland stone. (Incidentally, the notion of a National Gallery extension being little more than the superstructure of an office block is almost unbelievably mean-minded, but that is another question.)

In my view, Prince Charles's exhortation to this proposed extension to the gallery is very much to the point. Trafalgar Square is no place for a building like this.

Yours faithfully,  
ALEC CLIFTON-TAYLOR,  
15 Clareville Grove, SW7,  
June 1.

quire. They look for buildings with prestigious entrance halls and which provide large open floor areas with deep floor and ceiling ducts to accommodate all the technology the modern office needs.

Furthermore, firms which might take space provided by the SAVE scheme, such as solicitors, would not pay prevailing rents in the area when they can be housed far cheaper on the City fringe.

There is a ready demand for the Mies scheme and this is a major reason why it should be built, giving another noteworthy addition to an increasingly exciting City skyline. The one drawback of the current proposal is the formation of a square, or traffic island.

The SAVE scheme rightly succeeds that much of the City's character comes from its complex street and alley network, often achieved by tall buildings flanking narrow streets. I suggest that the City Corporation, having accepted the Mies scheme, should erect another fine building on the site of the square.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER WOLTON,  
49 Nevett Square, SW5,  
June 1.

## Comrades in arms

From Mr Michael Liebert  
Sir, The D-Day ceremonies on June 6 are commemorating an event which we consider the turning point in the war, although, no doubt, the Russians feel that this was reached rather earlier at the gates of Stalingrad.

However, this is not the point at issue. The important point is that the war was ultimately won by a concerted effort of the four major Powers, and one of these Powers was Russia. I do, therefore, feel very strongly that it would have been politically astute as well as generous to invite a Russian deputation to attend these ceremonies.

Thus speaks one ex-Serviceman, German-born of Jewish parentage, emigrant to South Africa after release by the Gestapo, since 1953 happily settled in England as a British subject.

Yours faithfully,  
M. LIEBERT,  
Saddler's Mead,  
Cooks Lane,  
Walderton,  
Chichester,  
Sussex,  
June 1.

## Horror of Dresden

From Mr D. R. Leighton  
Sir, It is proper to recall the horror of Dresden, and also the bomber pilots' regrets. It is also fitting to mention the painstaking restoration.

The Zwinger palace in particular has been rebuilt according to Poppelmann's eighteenth-century drawings. It houses a unique collection of mathematical instruments and objects d'art, the vast porcelain treasury of Augustus the Strong, paintings by Raphael and a room full of Rembrandts.

When I visited Dresden in 1981 all this was being observed and enjoyed by a new generation of eager young people. Thus can civilization's wounds be healed if they are allowed to.

Yours faithfully,  
D. R. LEIGHTON,  
The Croft,  
Snelmore,  
Newbury, Berkshire,  
May 29.

## Without benefit

From Mrs Nancy Small  
Sir, It seems the computer staff at DHSS Newcastle are on strike although I have scanned the pages of *The Times* in vain for confirmation of the fact. Perhaps my eyesight has become clouded with anxiety.

My monthly retirement pension cheque is now almost two weeks overdue. I have dropped this fact casually into conversation with my daughter to pave the way for the shaming possibility of having to ask for a loan.

I do have a daughter. I can also go cap in hand to my building society, although if memory serves me right I shall have to wait three months before I see the colour of my money. There must be hundreds of people without benefit of daughters, sons or building societies and what are they supposed to do?

Claims are being processed manually, it is said, to which I add a sour *haha* among the trumpets and wish I did indeed smell the battle afar off and hear the thunder of the capitulation, and the shouting. All I hear is the deafening silence from my letterbox. Is anybody going to do anything about this?

Yours faithfully,  
NANCY SMALL,  
58 Dean Avenue,  
Craigiebank,  
Dundee,  
Tayside,  
May 22.

## Danube short-cut

From Mr Ion Rattiu  
Sir, The self-congratulatory, festive opening of the Danube-Black Sea canal - "this milestone in Balkan history" (report, May 26) - should not go by without a pious thought to honour those who dug it as slave labourers more than 30 years ago.

Exact figures remain a state secret but it is reliably estimated that more than 100,000 people, the ruling classes of democratic Romania, were ground to death at this mammoth enterprise, deliberately used by the Communists as an extermination camp.

Yours faithfully,  
ION RATTIU,  
54-62 Regent Street, W1,  
May 29.

## Just deserts

From Mr Max Nicholson  
Sir, I normally pass over your more peculiar misprints with only a faint smile, but the "growing desertification" of much of once arable officials" which you now report from Madrid (May 28) surely demands more serious attention.

As some of us have long been pointing out, the same process in Whitehall is spreading desertification all over Britain. When will the drought end? If these officials are indeed arable, should they not be ploughed?

Yours sincerely,  
MAX NICHOLSON,  
13 Upper Cheyne Row, SW3,  
May 28.

The phrase should have read "growing desertification of much once arable land, a situation reportedly discerned by observations and







FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Missing places at the summit table

"Blessed is he who expecteth nothing," intoned Mrs Thatcher in a canonic to this week's economic summit. He that expecteth more must be not so much unblest as hard of hearing; the most vigorous preparation for this year's summit has been the effort to depress expectations. The rationale of the annual summit meeting as an "informal chat", a getting-to-know-you session, is being hawked around the world's media again.

But institutionalized informality is a dangerous contradiction. Like children's parties, statesmen's junkies can more easily end in tears than laughter when the attendant press too little to do, and their attendant press too little to report. The issue of the American deficit is ready-made for such an international squabble. There are easier, less high-profile ways of achieving the kind of personal contact the summiters say they prize.

At the end of the 1970s, most of those summit governments who believed in demand management lost office, and the annual summit lost its script. The sensible conclusion would have been to close the theatre altogether, but governments yearly shrink from such a course. "Summit Cancellations as Economic Crisis Mounts" would be the kind of headline no statesman cares to read over the breakfast table. So the variety show carries on from year to year, saved from fiscal only by the last-minute skill of the official "sherpas", who annually manage to scrape together a few initiatives for the grand finale, the reading of the communiqué.

It would be more useful to alter the terms of reference and membership of the summit club. The economic canvas is impossibly broad. As at general elections, the participants seek to define the issues in advance, and invariably find themselves overtaken by events. This year's summit was designed as a third birthday party for the world economic recovery, but the economic climate is as unpredictable as June weather in London. Crowding in upon the summiters now are the inter-related issues of interest rates, exchange rates, debt and banking policies: quite the worst sort of questions for heads of government, even with finance ministers and technicians at their elbows, to attempt in "informal" conversation.

It is largely their own fault that they are now expected to tackle them at the summit. The International Monetary Fund is the proper forum for such discussions, but it has been derided by the American Administration, and by some of Mrs Thatcher's advisers too. It is worth remembering, as the financial crisis deepens, that several member governments attempted to call off the regular spring meeting of the IMF.

If financial issues are best dealt with through - not by - the IMF, what territory should be occupied by the summiters? The answer is trade policy. Admittedly, there is a long-standing international body here, too, of which the summit governments are powerful members - the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. But trade negotiations have been slipping out of the Gatt framework, to be settled increasingly in bilateral negotiations between Europe and Japan, Japan and America, America and its Latin-American neighbours. If the annual series of summits were to take free trade not only as its watchword but as its central purpose, there would be some hope of achieving momentum, continuity and positive results.

The London summit may well reach agreement on the need for a new Gatt round, now Britain - and perhaps the other Europeans too - have withdrawn their objections. But this is the stuff of politics: the American President wants a "Reagan round" to go down in history. The Gatt processes are intolerably slow. A

series of summits that concentrated on trade issues between members, and the kind of countries they represent, would be a much more effective flood wall against the creeping protectionist tide.

One further reform would be needed to make this effective. Membership of the summit club is out of date. Its original members were the five biggest economies of the free world, a gang known as "G5" - the United States, Japan, West Germany, France and (bottom of the pack now) the United Kingdom. Italy and Canada, the next two, forced an entry; the President of the European Commission is permitted a footstool. But by the end of 1981, the Brazilian national income was, at current exchange rates, larger than the Canadian. This simple statistical comparison is pretty misleading: hyperinflation, followed by rapid devaluation, quickly pushed Brazil down the international league table again in 1982 and 1983. But the point is a useful one: the free world economy is no longer the preserve of a handful of old industrial economies and one exceptional newcomer, Japan. Once their present financial difficulties are resolved, the massively-endowed major economies of Latin America will be treading on our heels.

Of course the summit group was conceived as a club not just of the big, but of the rich: countries whose average income per head is four or five times the Brazilians. This criterion would only make sense if the summit club were seen as some kind of charitable organization - a channel of funds from rich "North" to poor "South". On such a basis, it would be sensible to enlarge the club in other directions: to include, most obviously, Saudi Arabia.

That is an intriguing thought, but an irrelevant one. Today's summit members do not, to put it mildly, see themselves as the board of a voluntary charity. The trouble is that the club's narrow membership of rich industrial nations gives rise to expectations among the developing countries that this is precisely how the summit club should behave, and pointless anger when it does not.

If the purpose of the club were clear, and if that purpose were free trade, both membership rules and expectations would be more practical. Membership should be based simply on size of market, which means on the level of national income; and now would be a good moment to enlarge it to include Brazil and perhaps Mexico as well.

Many of the rising protectionist pressures in the United States are directed against these two economies; many of the measures they themselves need to take involve the dismantling of import barriers. The network of trade relations between major economies is now incomplete without these large but different members of the world economy. And their membership would be a salutary reminder of both the growing importance of these two markets and the underlying wealth of these two economies. A salutary reminder, that is, to both lenders - and borrowers.

What is more, trade negotiations are far more suitable to the business of summits than financial questions of exchange and interest rates.

All of this may seem a bit futuristic in a week when an old-style summit is about to begin, its membership unalterable. But by next Monday, the sherpas will have worked their usual party magic, and tossed out a rabbit economic initiative or two. That will give us press beagles something to worry at - and then, no doubt, we will all please the sherpas even more by putting the summit right out of our minds. Until it is again too late.

Sarah Hogg  
Economics Editor

# Market rally paves way for 214p Reuters striking price

By Christopher Dunn

Dealings start today in Reuters on both sides of the Atlantic, and market sources last night suggested that the striking price could be around 214p, following Friday's rally in the stock market. The last-minute flood of applications for the shares, in London saw the issue comfortably oversubscribed.

A lengthy meeting took place yesterday at S. G. Warburg between the merchant bank, the Reuters' board, and the selling shareholders, to fix the striking price.

Early last week, as world stock markets collapsed, a striking price not far removed from the 180p subscription price was mooted in the City. But Friday's 27-point rise in the stock market, as measured by the FT-30 index, may have helped boost the striking price

of the offer for sale by tender by some 15-20p.

Prospects are good for buoyant markets in the early part of this week, after the authorities made it clear they prefer rates not to rise.

Pricing has also been helped by the last-minute rush on Friday to apply for the shares. Some 57 million shares were on offer in London and the issue was comfortably oversubscribed.

In New York, where Reuters is selling a further 49 million shares, investors have been more cautious. But Friday's improvement in Wall Street, where the Dow Jones recovered nearly 20 points, may have also helped to swing round investor sentiment.

Should the initial dealing price of the shares take place in the 214p area, it will be the

second stroke of good fortune, following the London oversubscription, in what has proved a nightmare trek towards a stock market listing.

Double about whether the trust deed allowed a public shares issue were followed by bitter disagreement over the group's capital structure, which in turn led to a number of institutional shareholders to boycott the issue.

In addition, the decision to opt for a simultaneous flotation in New York and London not only prolonged the underwriting period. It also led to the potentially risky tender route to flotation.

These technical problems have surfaced amid general agreement that the group represents a first-class long-term investment. On the back of its rapid growth in video-terminal

business, current year profits should jump from £55m to £70m while, by 1985, most brokers estimate pretax profits should be in the £90 region.

That figure, if attained, drops the group's prospective price earnings multiple from over 17 at the original offer price of 180p to around 13. This multiple looks attractive compared with Reuters' only real quoted counterpart, Telerate, whose target multiple is close to 14.

Reuters' current annual turnover is in the £250m area. The historic growth rate in sales has been around 30 per cent compound, and 89 per cent of revenue now comes from financial information video terminals.

Since the terminal business took off, pretax profits have been growing at around 117 per cent compound.

# Goodison to meet firms

Sir Nicholas Goodison, Stock Exchange chairman is likely to come under fire again today when he holds the second of three meetings with small and medium-sized member firms.

The meetings are an attempt to defuse a growing campaign to retain some single capacity when fixed-scale commissions end next year.

The Stock Exchange Council and the Bank of England has until now accepted that dual capacity - likely to threaten the survival of small and medium firms - was inevitable with the introduction of negotiated commissions.

Tomorrow's annual meeting of the Exchange is likely to question how dual capacity can adequately protect the investor.

## STOCK EXCHANGES

Change on week

FT-SE 100 Index: 1055.8 up 0.3  
FT Index: 824.5 down 3.4  
FT Clus: 78.60 up 0.45  
FT All Share: 490.0 down 5.29  
Sergains: 22.843  
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 102.84 down 4.3  
New York Dow Jones Industrial Average: 1134.35 up 17.25

## BOARD MEETING

TODAY - Interims: None announced  
Finals: Airflow Streamlines, Anglo American Corp of SA (results expected tomorrow), Combined Technology Corp, Dominion International, Ecobric Holdings, Minors, Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers, Tocar, Kemsley and Millburn

TOMORROW - Interims: Thomas French and Sons, Hanson Trust, McCorquodale, Stainless Metallurgical and Trident TV  
Finals: Atkins Bros (Hosery), Barlows, Capital Gearing Trust, Carless, Capel and Leonard, Cass Group, De La Rue, Hozelwoods Foods, Hill Samuel, Reed International

WEDNESDAY - Interims: Car's miling industries, Clydesdale (Transvaal) Collieries (third quarter), Fleming American Investment Trust, Johnson and Firth Brown, Keystone Investment Co.  
Finals: African and European Investment Co, Browne, Cobra Emerald Mines, New Throgmorton Trust (1983), Pegler-Hattersley, Plysu, Skelchey, TR North America Investment Trust

THURSDAY - Interims: (first quarter), Bauffelslostein Gold Mining, Nottingham Brick, Trans-Natal Coal Corp and John Williams of Cardiff  
Finals: Churchbury Estates, Electronic Rentals, Grovitec Proprietary Mines, GT Global Recovery Investment Trust, Law Land, Marnevale Consolidated Mines, Property and Reversionary Investments, St Helena Gold Mines, 800 Group, Stiffenton Gold Mining and West Rand Consolidated Mines

FRIDAY - Interims: Elson and Robbins and Tomkinsons  
Finals: Somic and Sound Diffusion.

# US banks to receive massive bailout

From Maxwell Newton  
New York

The United States Treasury and the Federal Reserve are planning a big rescue operation to bail out the American banks. The scheme will effectively relieve the main American banks of any threat to their solvency that might result from defaults by Latin American debtors.

It is understood that the Federal Reserve will take the doubtful Latin-American loans off the banks. They will be paid 90 cents on the dollar for the loans.

The US Treasury will then issue a special security which the banks will be allowed to count as part of their capital. This will build up their capital and they will pay off the securities over 50 years.

Banks would be restrained from paying dividends as part of the terms of the deal. There would probably be other conditions which would have the effect of putting them under government control to a greater extent than at present.

No figures are available on the amount of money involved in the rescue operation, but it would have to be tens of billions of dollars in order to make an impression on the Latin-American debt problem.

Taxpayers would effectively be subsidizing the loans, as the doubtful debts concerned would be transferred from the banks to the US Government. Losses on the loans would be absorbed by the government instead of by the banks.

Some Government sources believe the Latin-American countries will be delighted with the scheme. They say that, with many of their problem debts being transferred to the US Government, "Uncle Sam can wait" will become the slogan of the Latin Americans.

The plan which is expected to receive a hostile public reception, may be presented to the American people as a sort of Marshall plan for Latin America.

The US Government knows that there is continuing social unrest throughout Latin America, where the living standards have suffered seriously in the past three years. So the US could sell the bailout as a necessary plan to alleviate the suffering and threat of political upheavals in Latin America.

Fear of significant defaults in Latin America have been aroused by the de facto defaults of Bolivia and the Dominican Republic in the last two weeks, as well as by the prospective default by Argentina.

The American banks have failed to regain the confidence of the investing public or of leading depositors since the crisis over the Continental Illinois Bank. Many analysts have commented that the banks stocks have failed to revive after the injection by the Federal Reserve and government of 7.5 billion into Continental Illinois. That bank has failed to attract anyone interested in merging with it

# Buoyant Pergamon set for SE return

By Our City Staff

Sparkling 1983 results from Pergamon Press, the world's leading scientific and technical publisher, may pave the way for a stock market quotation for Mr Robert Maxwell's group.

Group turnover last year rose by a fifth from £286m to £345m. Pretax profits improved by nearly 50 per cent, rising from £22.4m to £33.5m. Earnings per share were up by over a quarter from 134.2p to 169.4p.

Earnings of £29.3m were trimmed at the retentions level by extraordinary items of £12.3m, which included £10.5m accruing from the cost of closure of the British Printing and Communication Corporation, Park Royal Radio Times printing works, after a prolonged strike there. Year-end reserves, however, rose from £38m to £62m, after an asset revaluation produced a surplus of £14.1m.

Commenting on 1983 results, Mr Maxwell said: "Operating profits before exceptional items rose by 60.2 per cent to £31.2m. The company through its capital investment programme of £100m in the last three years has created the foundation for further rapid growth in sales and profitability."

"The board is confident that in 1984 it will very substantially exceed the pretax profits achieved in 1983."

Mr Maxwell forecast that



Maxwell: rapid growth ahead.

# US deficit dominates EEC talks

EEC finance ministers, including Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, will endeavour to reach an agreed position today on their attitude to the American federal deficit, before the London economic summit.

Today's meeting in Luxembourg was originally planned for a "routine" discussion of EEC budget details, but has inevitably become an occasion for finance ministers of the four European governments taking part in the summit to coordinate their approach.

In an interview with the Director magazine, Mr Lawson identified the American deficit, the problems of international debt, and a possible "explosion in the Gulf" as the main external threats to the British economy. However, he took pains to pay tribute to America's "resilient" and "flexible" economy.

The West German Government, in particular, is known to be very concerned about the high level of interest rates resulting from the American deficit, which it believes is seriously impeding West Germany's incipient economic recovery and structural reinvestment programme.

So the European finance ministers are likely to agree on the need to press the American delegation to the summit for further reductions.

# Oil traders predict fall in prices

By Our Energy Correspondent

World oil traders, who have been watching the Iran-Iraq conflict closely, are now predicting that prices could drop before next month's meeting of the full ministerial council of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Dealers in New York, Rotterdam and Singapore, where most oil from the Gulf is traded, expected an easing in tension between Iran and Iraq soon and a "small rather than substantial" cut in oil prices.

Their reassessment follows news over the weekend that the Iranian government will discuss the situation and that Japanese officials are in Iran seeking assurances of safe passage for oil cargoes destined for Japan. Japan is the main customer for Gulf oil.

Despite the Gulf problems, Arab light crude has been trading on the spot markets at about 50 cents below the official Opec price of \$29. A halt to hostilities would mean a rapid softening of prices.

Mr John Lichtblau, president of the US Petroleum Research Foundation, said: "Clearly the tendency somewhat. But there wouldn't be a flood of oil. There is not that much oil being held back."

The Merrill Lynch oil analyst, Mr Constantine Fliakos, said: "An end to hostilities would result in a significant drop in prices."

# Fraser dispute cools

By Philip Robinson

House of Fraser was confident last night of postponing any major confrontation with Lonrho, its largest shareholder, over director elections. Reports at the weekend had suggested that Professor Roland Smith, the Fraser chairman, was in danger of being voted off the board.

The confrontation would have come at Fraser's annual meeting, now postponed from June 28, when Professor Smith

comes up for re-election to the board. Lonrho had sought to increase the number of directors to 25 and field a dozen candidates. But on Friday Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, ordered the Monopolies Commission to consider whether such a move constituted an attempt to gain control of the stores group, which owns Harrods.

# Output rises but orders 'still below normal'

# Recovery continues, says CBI

By David Young

The slow but steady recovery in the British economy noted in the recent months by the Confederation of British Industry is expected to continue over the next four months.

However, the CBI in its May monthly survey says that any rise in British interest rates in response to upward movements in the US will mean that "fears of a slowdown" will become much stronger.

The survey of 1,781 manufacturing companies shows that output is expected to continue rising over the next four months while order books, both at home and overseas, generally will remain below normal.

Of the companies taking part 21 per cent said total orders were higher than normal and 18 per cent said export orders were higher than normal. A further 30 per cent both home and export orders were below

normal. However, 32 per cent expect output to rise, while only 9 per cent expect a decrease.

The survey also found that fewer companies are planning price increases in the coming four months. A total of 67 per cent reported that no price increases are proposed, 28 per cent planned increases and 4 per cent are planning price cuts. This is the best prices projection from the CBI monthly survey since last September.

Mr David Wigglesworth, chairman of the CBI economic situation committee, said: "These results confirm that the recovery in manufacturing is continuing. But with nearly a third of firms still assessing both their total and export order books as 'below normal' the results show we have still a long way to go."

"They also indicate that not as many firms export to raise

prices, which is a further sign that the recovery is not leading to over-heating."

"It is another reminder of the competitive stake of many markets."

House prices are expected to rise by about 13 per cent this year, according to a Lloyds Bank report out today.

There is no hard evidence and very little theoretical justification for a fixed or stable relationship between British and American rates, says the

broking firm Laing Cruickshank. US rates are not "coupled" to US rates, the firm suggests.

The broking firm Simon and Coates do not rule out another early base rate increase, writing in their latest economic analysis, but strongly believe that economic fundamentals have not deteriorated enough to justify the recent rates reversal.

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Issued and reserved for issue at 4th June, 1984

120,639,764

7,800,000\*

\*On 25th April, 1984, the Company issued 4,400,000 \$2.1875 Cumulative Redeemable Retractable Class A Preferred Shares Series 1 at \$25 per share. On 15th May, 1984 the Board of Directors of the Company authorised the creation of 5,000,000 \$2.22 Cumulative Redeemable Retractable Class A Preferred Shares Series 2 and the Company entered into an underwriting agreement under which it agreed to issue on or about 12th June, 1984, not less than 3,000,000 and not more than 3,400,000 of such Series 2 Preferred Shares at \$25 per share.

Northern Telecom is the second largest designer and manufacturer of telecommunications equipment in North America. It is the world's largest supplier of fully digital telecommunications systems and is a significant supplier of integrated office systems. It operates 27 principal manufacturing locations in Canada, 14 in the United States, two in Malaysia and one each in the Republic of Ireland, Brazil and the United Kingdom. Research and development is conducted by 27 R&D centres located at these facilities and by Bell-Northern Research Ltd., a subsidiary which operates, directly or indirectly, six R&D facilities in Canada, four in the United States and one in the United Kingdom; it is the largest industrial research and development organization in Canada. Northern Telecom employs over 40,000 people and sells to over 90 countries. Bell Canada Enterprises Inc. owns 51.9 per cent of the Common Shares of Northern Telecom.

The Council of The Stock Exchange has admitted the Issued Common Shares to the Official List.

Particulars relating to Northern Telecom Limited are available in the Extel Statistical Service and copies of such particulars may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 18th June, 1984 from:

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US NOTEBOOK

# SEC's quiet scandals bring 'life sentences'

The New York Stock Exchange was rocked by more scandal last week when the Securities and Exchange Commission announced it was permanently barring 15 executives of major stockbroking firms from employment or any form of business association with member firms, writes Wayne Lintott.

The 15 were accused of violating market rules, including seven who were found guilty of misappropriating customer funds.

In total, the SEC had 35 people up before its disciplinary panel. In New York such executives neither plead guilty nor innocent but "freely" choose to "consent" to a hearing panel's disciplinary measures.

The big board member firms for whom the executives worked included E. F. Hutton, Merrill Lynch, Dean Witter, Smith Barney, Prudential-Bache, Salomon Brothers, Shearson/American Express and Drexel Burnham All stockbrokers of international renown.

The sentences ranged from a lifetime bar to a three-year ban from any stock market employment and some hefty fines. The alleged violations included a fairly straightforward fraud: selling clients they had made less than they actually had, and then taking the surplus. Other violations were using clients' money for personal trading; maintaining accounts at other member firms to by-pass trading restrictions of either the exchange or the employer; understating trading losses by including debits to accounts not due for audit, and cheating on their own firms by setting up bogus accounts, creating profits, claiming the commission and liquidating the account as payment came due.

One executive deposited \$500,000 (\$357,000) of worthless cheques in a new account. His firm immediately issued the bogus client with a new cheque book and trading facilities. The account executive then used the cheques from the fictional account to pay off his own debts and trading losses, before his firm discovered that the original cheques had bounced.

Others less quick footed, merely lost money on market speculation and could not meet the losses. Some sold information about their clients to estate agents and insurance salesmen.

One executive created a corporate finance department of his own within the corporate

## Bonds stop the long slide

US bonds rallied at the end of last week to break, or at least halt, their almost continuous slide that started in mid-January.

The realization that the Federal Reserve was not about to tighten policy while the international financial situation remained fragile helped to spark the gains. Hints that the long hoped-for moderation in economic activity might finally be taking place boosted confidence that the Fed would hold policy steady.

Prices of long-term issues ended the week about a point higher while intermediates tacked on 1/4 to 3/4. But as market participants returned from the Memorial Day weekend, there was little indication that the relentless decline was going to be stopped, as prices of long issues plunged almost a point on Tuesday and another half-point on Wednesday.

By that time, bearishness was rampant. Market polling of Treasury bond futures traders found only 20 per cent who would admit to being bulls, down from 26 per cent a week earlier.

The latest reading was low enough, for some analysts to declare that a "significant bottom" had been reached, although they were not sure that it was the beginning of a major advance.

By Wednesday, longer treasuries were closing in on a 14 per cent yield.

These yields might have been enough to induce some investor buying as prices moved up 1/4 points on Thursday, underpinned by a \$3.3 billion rise in the basic money supply, M1, which was almost twice the expected increase and near the top of the Fed's target range.

## Andrew Cornelius reports on a major engineering group's dramatic turnaround

# John Brown's body back from brink thanks to new chairman's surgery



Sir John Cuckney: arrived to find "a shambles"

Sir John Cuckney, brought in by bankers and institutions to rescue the John Brown engineering group from collapse, will mark his first anniversary in the job next month by signalling to investors that a recovery is underway.

Pretax losses for the year to March 31 are expected to be below the £6m forecast when Sir John presented his rescue plan to the banks this year. Borrowings are also expected to be well below the £105m reported at the interim stage as the group ramps the benefit from £15m divestments of non-core businesses.

Negotiations on the disposal of Olifson Corporation in Michigan, the machine tools company bought for \$44m in December 1981, have also reached an advanced stage. If the deal goes through, John Brown will get its money back and ease borrowings by a further £20m.

Protracted negotiations with a potential overseas buyer for the John Brown Engineering gas turbine division have also been under way for months as John Brown looks for a deal which will satisfy its shareholders and General Electric in the United States, which is a manufacturing associate of John Brown and has to approve any sale involving its turbine technology.

But with the banks supporting the company's recovery plan there is no longer any pressure for a quick deal on unsatisfactory terms. The feeling in John Brown appears to be that its bargaining hand will strengthen as the trading position at John Brown Engineering continues to improve.

A likely solution to rid John Brown of more than £30m of debt, which JBE carries would be to form a joint venture company with a willing partner which would take the debt from the parent company's balance sheet and give JBE a new lease of life with a partner working in the gas turbine field.

There now appears to be little chance of resumed negotiations with Hawker Siddeley, which first expressed an interest in buying JBE. Relations between the two companies soured during negotiations to the point

where a fresh deal is no longer on the cards. GEC and NEL, two other potential bidders, have yet to take any interest in JBE.

Meantime JBE is trading profitably. The gas turbine company has won orders worth £28m this year. While costs have been shaved by making 500 of the 1,750 workforce on Clydebank redundant last summer. At the same time more work is passing through the JBE workshops from the rest of the group and, for the first time, from outside.

Despite the progress, the disposal of the gas turbine division is vital to the recovery programme instigated by Sir John when he replaced Sir John Mayhew-Sanders, the former chairman, last July.

The plan identified three core businesses where resources will be concentrated: engineering and construction, plastics machinery, and offshore oil and gas exploration.

Sir John's plan meant the end of the group's involvement in the machine tool business, which will be closed by the end

of this year with the loss of 750 jobs. He also decided that the turbine division would benefit from closer involvement with a commitment to turbines to the tough action has been repeated throughout the group to slash operating costs. The sale of Olifson will also help to reduce John Brown's mountain of dollar debt in the United States, where the mad dash to expand caused many of its problems.

Yet perhaps the most remarkable achievement has been the dramatic improvement in relations with the City.

Sir John Mayhew-Sanders, the former chairman, was accountant and engineer who ruled with a rod of iron, according to former colleagues. He was the company's only executive director and was widely criticised for his poor relations with investment analysts, banks and institutions.

This helped to lead to his downfall when the National Westminster joined with other institutional investors to demand a new chairman. Sir John Cuckney was chosen in the hope that he could apply the magic which helped untangle the Crown Agents affair and reconstruct the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.

When Sir John arrived, he confided that John Brown was "an industrial shambles". The mad dash to expand in the US had left the group with rising dollar debts as the exchange rates moved the wrong way and diversifications into unrelated businesses had diluted management effort.

He was also faced with a claim for £360,000 compensation for loss of office from Sir John Mayhew-Sanders. This was settled out of court for £180,000. Next came the talks with Hawker Siddeley over a £32m deal to buy the gas turbine business.

The banks were also upset that their pleas for the appointment of a financial director had been ignored and this became a priority for the new regime. Mr Richard Wakeling, the 36-year-old group treasurer at BOC Group, was duly appointed.

Then followed an intensive study of the business which led to the acceptance of the corporate plan by the banks early this year and a gentle increase in the value of John Brown shares from their low point of 14p to 24p today.

In the present year, every part of the business is trading at a profit before interest charges and the prospects of return to profits at the pretax level before the 1985/1986 forecast are promising.

The new-found relations between the banks and the company are also a textbook example of how industry and the City can work together if banks trust the management of a company.

Sir John said: "There is much greater respect for people who tell the truth, even if it is bad, than there ever is for people who either, or are optimistic too early."

The success, or otherwise, of his efforts will be easier to judge if the forecast of profits for 1985/1986 is achieved. But if the company does survive, even in a truncated form, the City may be left to wonder whether better relationships could have saved other engineering companies which collapse in the early days of the recession.

## St Michael sets out to conquer the US

By John Lawless

The British chain store Marks and Spencer has concluded an agreement which could see a wide range of its products being introduced to stores throughout the United States.

Mr Roy Bannister, senior manager in the M and S export group, said that the first year of operation of the agreement with Associated Dry Goods - which had total sales last year of \$3.7 billion - is being regarded as a trial period, but that orders have already been placed.

"Associated Dry Goods owns Lord and Taylor, one of the leading department stores in New York, and has 12 associate companies in its departmental and speciality stores division," he said.

Buyers from various American stores are being offered the chance to stock the products now sold under the St Michael label in more than 260 British stores - 90 per cent of which are supplied by 700 British companies.

Mr Bannister said: "They are buying knitwear and are looking hard at our new range of toiletries and cosmetics, and traditional underwear."

"Starting at the end of this year, we are going to go nationwide."

The competitiveness of sterling against the dollar has been an important factor in the new M and S initiative. Exporting represents only a tiny fraction of total M and S sales.

It was worth £33m in 32 countries, rising to £84m including sales through its own stores in Europe and Canada.

M and S has been holding one of its twice-yearly selling fairs in London in the past few weeks when 128 buyers from abroad have paid their own expenses to visit its special displays at the M and S head office in London. The fair ends this week and orders so far indicate that purchasers are 18 per cent up on last year.

It is undoubtedly one of Britain's more extraordinary exporters. The packets of peanuts sold to Norway last year would, if piled up, be two and a half times as high as Mount Everest.

And while European textiles and clothing firms have been complaining about Third World competition, Marks and Spencer has one of its strongest markets in the Far East. "We sold 1,500 dozen Essex-made shirts in Hongkong last year, all with the sleeves slightly shorter," said Mr Bannister.

The company's Far East selling operation is based in Hongkong, where it sells through more than half a dozen stores owned by the Godwell Group, but it is ahead of other exporters by selling strongly to a Japanese chain store, Daiei.

"We have exported many millions of pounds worth of British goods to Japan over the past few years," said Mr Bannister, who went to Tokyo to set up the operation.

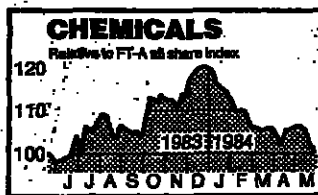
"When I left there three years ago, M and S goods represented 12 per cent of total British textile exports to Japan."

# ICI well placed to weather another recession

Ann Taylor

## SHARE COMPARISONS

Ordinary Shares	Price (p)	%Change 1 mth	%Change 3 mths	%Change 12 mths	%Gain or loss on 1 mth	%Gain or loss on 3 mths	mkt ov'r 12 mths
Allied Colloids	300	-2.0	-5.1	+16.1	+4.2	-8.1	+1.4
BOC Group	242	-16.6	-13.9	+12.6	-11.3	-14.8	-1.8
Brent Chemicals	106	+3.9	+17.8	+12.4	+10.4	+18.5	-23.5
Coalite Group	168	-5.8	-11.1	+21.7	+0.3	-12.1	-6.3
Croda Int'l	112	-13.2	+10.0	+10.9	-7.7	-1.1	-3.2
Ellis & Everard	180	-6.3	-9.1	+5.5	-0.4	-10.1	-9.7
Hickson Int'l	350	-5.7	-7.4	+2.8	+0.3	-8.4	-15.1
Imp Chem Inds	544	-10.2	-9.3	+15.7	-4.6	-10.3	+1.0
Laporte Ints	445	-2.4	+22.6	+67.5	+3.7	+21.3	+48.2
Leigh Interests	91	-6.2	-8.1	+12.3	-0.3	-9.1	-1.9
Rentokil Group	132	-1.5	+4.8	+18.9	+4.7	+3.6	+3.8
Yorks Chemical	54	-11.5	-6.9	-15.6	-5.9	-7.9	-28.4



the face of another recession the group should be well placed to weather the storm, unless the pound becomes very overvalued. Profits of £800m are within range this year, and £1bn next year.

Two weeks ago, it could be said that over the previous 12 months, ICI had shown a 7.4 per cent gain on the market, although in the previous three months it had fallen by 10.3 per cent. Now, following the latest bloodbath, ICI has shown a one per cent gain on the market over the last 12 months, and a fall of 10.3 per cent in the last three months. The share price has risen by 15.7 per cent over the year, but slumped by 9.3 per cent in the last three months.

The next largest in the sector is BOC Group, with a market capitalization of £938.3m. It fits uneasily into the chemical industry as one of the world's largest manufacturers of industrial gases, along with activities such as carbon graphite and carbide, and a fast-growing health care division. The last named could eventually catch up gases, as the group's main profit contributor, though at present it provides £55.3m of operating profit compared with £121.6m for gases and cryogenic plant.

BOC is a multinational which has undergone significant restructuring in the last few years and, like ICI, has a powerful leader in Mr Richard Giordano, the highest-paid executive in Britain, on a yearly salary of £521,500. BOC had outperformed the market by 11.8 per cent in the 12 months up to two weeks ago, while the price had risen by 36.8 per cent in that period.

Today, though, it can be said that it has underperformed by 1.8 per cent while the price is up by 12.6 per cent. Nevertheless, in common with ICI, the share price has recently fallen - down

by 1.4 per cent over the last three months.

The market has consistently undervalued BOC. Pretax profits should reach £150m this year, compared with £95.8m last year. Both ICI and BOC's shares on their present rating represent a sound, medium-term investment. No serious investor should be without these core stocks.

A long way behind these two giants in the chemicals league comes Laporte, capitalized at £300.6m. It is one of the most "purely chemical" companies and has perhaps some of the most exciting prospects. The group has undergone a startling transformation from being a commodity chemicals company a couple of years ago to a specialty chemicals orientation today. As a result, the shares have outperformed the market by 39.3 per cent in the last year, while the share price has risen by 70.4 per cent.

The latest phase of its metamorphosis has come about in the last month with Laporte's sale to SCM Corporation of the United States of the titanium dioxide business in Britain and Australia, which will bring in £80m to £90m. This makes it both potentially acquisitive and vulnerable to predator - both good news for shareholders.

However, the Belgian company, Solvay, has a 21.42 per cent participation in Laporte, and therefore, any would-be suitor would find it an expensive mouthful. Laporte is on target to deliver pretax profits of £40m for this year, compared with £30.2m last year, fuelled by an even greater contribution from the new areas such as electronic chemicals, water treatment, building chemicals and specialized organics.

The medium-sized chemical companies comprise Rentokil, Allied Colloids, Coalite, and Croda, with Market capitalizations of £120m to £250. They

are all very different in character and scope of operations.

Rentokil's mainstream business is the non-cyclical pest control services and its recent strong growth reflects the revival in the property market. It has sizable overseas operations and interests in timber preservation, hygiene and insulation. Pretax profits should rise from £20.6m to £24m this year.

Coalite's main interests are fuel processing and distribution, though it has recently diversified into builders' merchandising and it has some agrochemical products. Like Rentokil it is a solid, if unexciting, growth stock.

Allied Colloids is a truly chemical company with a specialist range of chemicals, important overseas interests - giving an advantage from recent sterling exchange rates - and a real niche in the market which has enabled it to grow independently of the economy. Pretax profits should reach £16.5m this year, compared with £12.2m last.

Another company which is rapidly changing shape is Croda

International, now deriving over 50 per cent of profits from specialty chemicals worldwide, which employ only about one-third of capital. The group sells products as diverse as private label soaps and honey, organic chemicals and intermediates, industrial paints, edible oils, tar and bitumen. Croda is divided into four main sub-groups and 40 different profit centres in Britain alone. Lately, it has been cultivating its interests in consumer products. Croda has been notable for its high yield. Last year's profits of £27.34m should swell to £31.5m this year.

Lastly, there is a group of smaller companies, including Hickson International at the top end (market capitalization £67.7m), Brent Chemicals, Ellis and Everard, Leigh Interests and Yorkshire Chemical (market capitalization £7.3m). Hickson's timber operations contribute more than 50 per cent of profits, while Ellis and Everard is primarily a merchandising and distributing company. Brent's range takes in chemical specialties with applications in metal

finishing, food and beverage cleaning systems, laundry chemicals and non-destructive testing. Leigh's speciality is industrial waste disposal.

The UK chemical industry is continually rationalizing and specializing. In the next few years, some of the more vulnerable companies will be taken over. Meantime, although equity prices are tumbling while you look, this year will show significant growth in profits and dividends, the question mark is what happens if economic growth slows next year.

Those who have fine-tuned their engines to high added-value performance chemicals will survive most successfully in the next downturn.

Although the chemicals sector has disappointingly underperformed the market in recent times, there is no reason why this should not be rectified over the next year. In a bear market, the chemicals sector has underlying technical strengths which should stand it in good stead.

Ann Taylor is chemicals analyst with Grenfell and Colegrave, the stockbrokers.

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Including 8,652,162 shares reserved for issue

Issued and reserved for issue at 31st May, 1984

102,703,810

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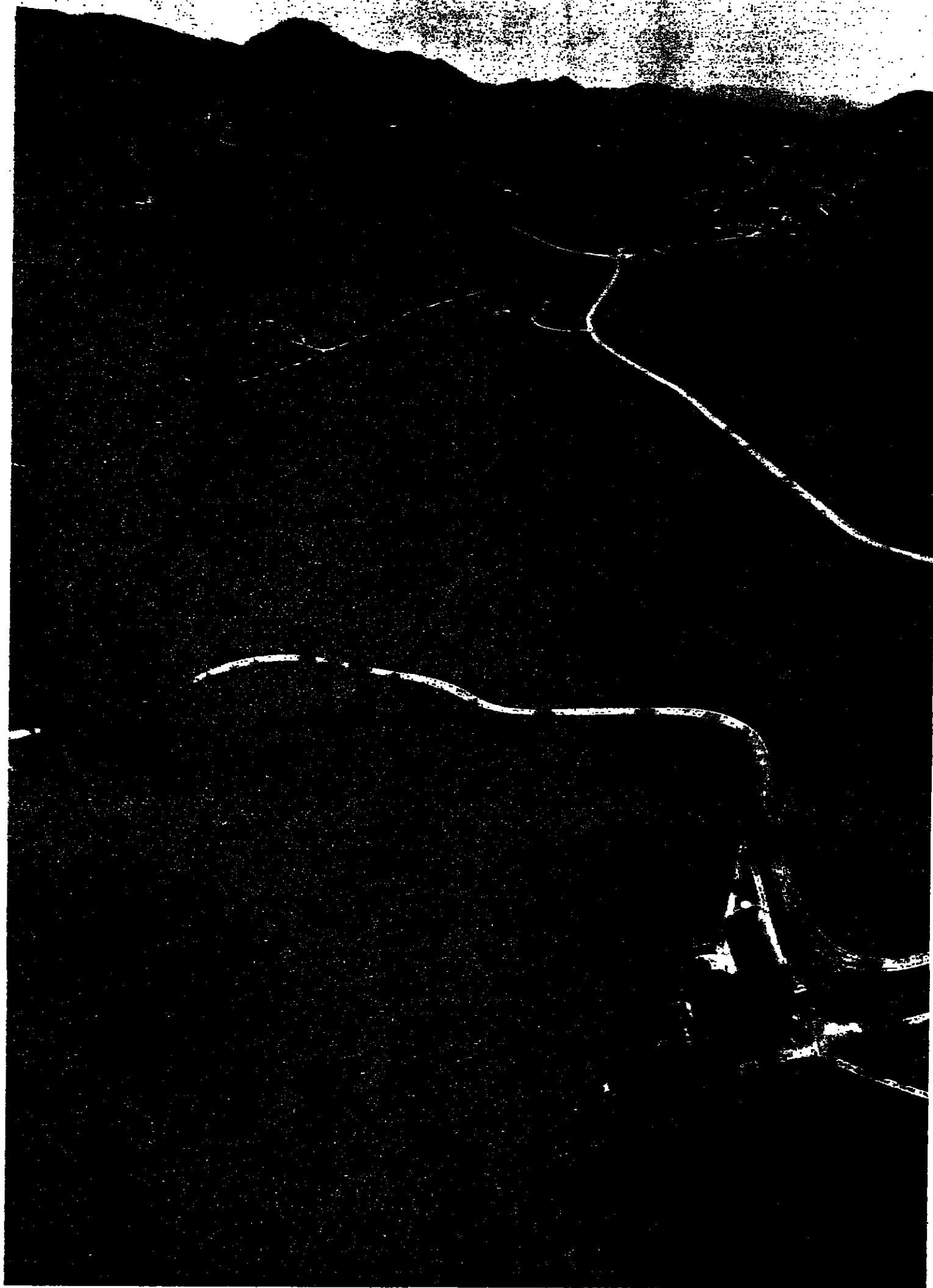
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gsson overwhelmed 2-16, 2-11, 2-14 by Saiki, and the European runner-up from Poland, Andrzej (Hongkong) by P. Borchow (Fr) 2-18, 2-13.  
Ninth place: U. Carrson (Sw) by G. Pagan (Eng) 17-21, 21-8, 21-13. Eleventh place: P. Ramrose (Fr) by S. Kucharski (Pol) 27-25, 21-16.











## MOTOR RACING

# Prost takes the red flag as Monaco roads are turned to rivers

From John Blunsden  
Monaco

A nailbiting finish to the west coast Monaco Grand Prix on record was cut short yesterday when the race organisers decided that the track conditions had become too dangerous for the race to continue. With only 31 of the scheduled 77 laps completed, the red flag came out to halt the race and give Alain Prost and Marlboro McLaren-TAG a victory which he had thought he was about to hand to Ayrton Senna, who had been remorselessly closing the gap behind him in the Toleman-Hart at the rate of over five seconds a lap. The two cars finished 7.4sec apart.

The race had been wet all the way, and it was only allowed to start after the road through the long tunnel was sprayed with water in order to make the track conditions reasonably constant throughout the two miles lap. But a downpour after an hour of racing sent rivers of water across the track, and by this time only nine of the originally 20 starters were still running.

Third place was taken by Stefan Bellof, for whom the race was cancelled out of the power deficiency of his Tyrrell-Ford (the only turbo in the race), and to whom should go the prize for the most audacious overtaking manoeuvre in the race, when he passed René Arnoux's Ferrari on the inside through the Mirabeau bend. Keke Rosberg turned his Williams-Honda's skittishness to take a worthy fifth place after a hard drive, and Elio De Angelis gave the JPS Lotus team something of a consolation prize by being sixth place, but the shortness of the race means that only half the usual world championship points have been awarded.

At one stage it looked as though Nigel Mansell would win the race, having taken the lead from Prost, whom he had followed from



Prost finish just in time

the start, on lap 11. But five laps later he went wide at the top of the hill leading towards the Casino, got on to a white road marking, lost grip and swiped a barrier with the right rear wheel of his JPS Lotus. A few seconds later Prost was ahead again and Mansell, his rear suspension and steering damaged, spun to a stop as he tried to get his car back to the pits.

The race started badly with another multi-car collision at the first corner, in which both Renaults were eliminated. Derek Warwick was able to walk back to the pits, but Patrick Tambay, limping badly, was put on a stretcher and taken to hospital with a suspected fractured bone in his left leg, which may keep him out of the cockpit for three or four weeks.

Niki Lauda made an impressive fight up through the field from eighth place on the grid to run third after six laps and in second place following his last lap, but on lap 34 he spun to a halt in the Casino square and abandoned his car. Once again Nelson Piquet had wretched luck, stalling on the line, getting caught in a pile-up after only 14 laps while his Brabham-

BMW team colleague Corrado Fabi spun his car at the corner leading towards the tunnel and was unable to get restarted.

For Prost, who has extended his lead in the championship to 10½ points over Lauda, the flag came out just in time. While for Senna, his performance in only his fifth grand prix marks him as a following in the wheel tracks of his Brazilian fellow countryman Emerson Fittipaldi and Nelson Piquet.

It was a race which brought out many examples of car control of the highest order, as well as a number of small slips which cost dear the lives of those who made them. But rarely has a grand prix taken place in such uncooperative conditions. Afterwards Nigel Mansell said it all: "I've never driven before in such diabolical conditions. But at least I've had my first grand prix, and you can be sure it won't be my last."

**FINAL PLACINGS:** 1, A. Prost (France) McLaren-TAG, 21 laps, 1hr 27.00sec (22.82 mph); 2, N. Lauda (Austria) Ferrari, 19 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 3, S. Bellof (West Germany) Tyrrell-Ford, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 4, K. Rosberg (Finland) Williams-Honda, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 5, E. De Angelis (Italy) JPS Lotus, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 6, P. Tambay (France) Renault, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 7, D. Warwick (UK) Renault, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 8, N. Piquet (Netherlands) Brabham-BMW, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 9, R. Arnoux (France) Ferrari, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 10, A. Senna (Brazil) Toleman-Hart, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 11, C. Fabi (Germany) BMW, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 12, M. Suter (Switzerland) Tyrrell-Ford, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 13, J. Jones (UK) Williams-Honda, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 14, J. Magnussen (Denmark) Tyrrell-Ford, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 15, J. Allmon (UK) Tyrrell-Ford, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 16, J. Allmon (UK) Tyrrell-Ford, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 17, J. Allmon (UK) Tyrrell-Ford, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 18, J. Allmon (UK) Tyrrell-Ford, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 19, J. Allmon (UK) Tyrrell-Ford, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 20, J. Allmon (UK) Tyrrell-Ford, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph).

**CONSTRUCTORS:** 1, McLaren-TAG, 21 laps, 1hr 27.00sec (22.82 mph); 2, Ferrari, 19 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 3, Tyrrell-Ford, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 4, Williams-Honda, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 5, JPS Lotus, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 6, Renault, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 7, Brabham-BMW, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 8, Tyrrell-Ford, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 9, Williams-Honda, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 10, Renault, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 11, Brabham-BMW, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 12, Tyrrell-Ford, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 13, Williams-Honda, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 14, Renault, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 15, Brabham-BMW, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 16, Tyrrell-Ford, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 17, Williams-Honda, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 18, Renault, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 19, Brabham-BMW, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph); 20, Tyrrell-Ford, 21 laps, 1hr 28.00sec (22.82 mph).

John Nielsen, underwent a spleen operation on Saturday night after crashing late in the afternoon in the Formula 3 race at Monaco. Doctors had diagnosed several fractures of his pelvis and a hematoma of the spleen.

## CYCLING

## Hill climb tests the Russians

By John Wilcockson

By all appearances the Soviet team are in complete control of the Milk Race at the end of a weekend which gave the New Zealanders a win. Yuri Kashirin, Alexander Zinoviev and Vasily Gedenov accepted their success with seeming indifference. Whether they can help Oleg Czougoda to retain his yellow jersey of leadership until the finish in Blackpool next Saturday is another matter.

Yesterday morning, fifteen miles into the half stage from Congleton to Salford, the two Soviet riders in a two-mile climb in the Peak district, Sweden's Stefa Brykt led and seven others joined him over the windswept summit, but the two Russians, Czougoda and Sergei Zinoviev were not among them. It took them a few miles of frantic chasing to retrieve the situation, but they may not get similar chances on some of the five remaining stages that have steep obstacles.

Although Zinoviev was first into Sandiarte, the future may be as rocky as expected for the riders in red. They were more at home in the afternoon's twelve lap, thirty four mile circuit made at Sandiarte, a crowd of 20,000 on the Russians apply the pressure from the start, and only the strongest could follow. Before half distance, the decisive move was made by Gedenov, who was penalized 30 seconds on Saturday for obstruction after a previous warning for fighting. Yesterday he required only his raw strength to dispose of Phil Baynton, the British professional, Czougoda made a last lap attack to gain a further six seconds on second-placed Brykt. But he had to concede third place, and his 10 seconds time bonus, to Gary Thomson of Ireland.

STAGE 8 (18 miles) from Sandiarte to Salford, 10.5 miles, 1 hr 10 min. 1, V. Kashirin (USSR), 2, V. Gedenov (USSR), 3, V. Zinoviev (USSR), 4, S. Brykt (USSR), 5, S. Zinoviev (USSR), 6, S. Brykt (USSR), 7, S. Zinoviev (USSR), 8, S. Brykt (USSR), 9, S. Zinoviev (USSR), 10, S. Brykt (USSR), 11, S. Zinoviev (USSR), 12, S. Brykt (USSR), 13, S. Zinoviev (USSR), 14, S. Brykt (USSR), 15, S. Zinoviev (USSR), 16, S. Brykt (USSR), 17, S. Zinoviev (USSR), 18, S. Brykt (USSR), 19, S. Zinoviev (USSR), 20, S. Brykt (USSR), 21, S. Zinoviev (USSR), 22, S. Brykt (USSR), 23, S. Zinoviev (USSR), 24, S. Brykt (USSR), 25, S. Zinoviev (USSR), 26, S. Brykt (USSR), 27, S. Zinoviev (USSR), 28, S. Brykt (USSR), 29, S. Zinoviev (USSR), 30, S. Brykt (USSR), 31, S. Zinoviev (USSR), 32, S. Brykt (USSR), 33, S. Zinoviev (USSR), 34, S. Brykt (USSR), 35, S. Zinoviev (USSR), 36, S. Brykt (USSR), 37, S. Zinoviev (USSR), 38, S. Brykt (USSR), 39, S. Zinoviev (USSR), 40, S. Brykt (USSR), 41, S. Zinoviev (USSR), 42, S. 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# Poignant reunion for D-Day liberator and liberated

From Michael Horsnell  
Pegasus Bridge, Normandy  
Madame Thérèse Goudré, the first Frenchwoman to be liberated when British airborne forces dropped into Normandy 40 years ago, opened her café doors yesterday, took the stooping, grey-haired Englishman who waited outside by the hand and led him into her parlour.

It is an annual ritual which the former French Resistance worker and Major John Howard perform at the Goudré café beside Pegasus Bridge over the Caen canal at Bénouville.

This year's embrace was particularly poignant because Mme Goudré, *une grand-mère nationale* of 83, is now a frail figure who does not expect to see many more reunions.

For once she was unable to accompany her liberator across the famous bridge over which was shot the first exchange of fire as Operation Overlord began.

Major Howard, now 71, was the commander of the *coup de main* ordered to take intact the two bridges over the canal and the parallel river Orne, 400 yards away.

At 00.16 on June 6, 1944, his Horsa glider, PF800, landed 47 yards from the bridge, followed by five other gliders carrying D Company of the 2nd Battalion, the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

They had taken off from England at 23.00 on June 5, towed by RAF Halifax bombers, and were released from their jugs at 2,000 metres over Caen.

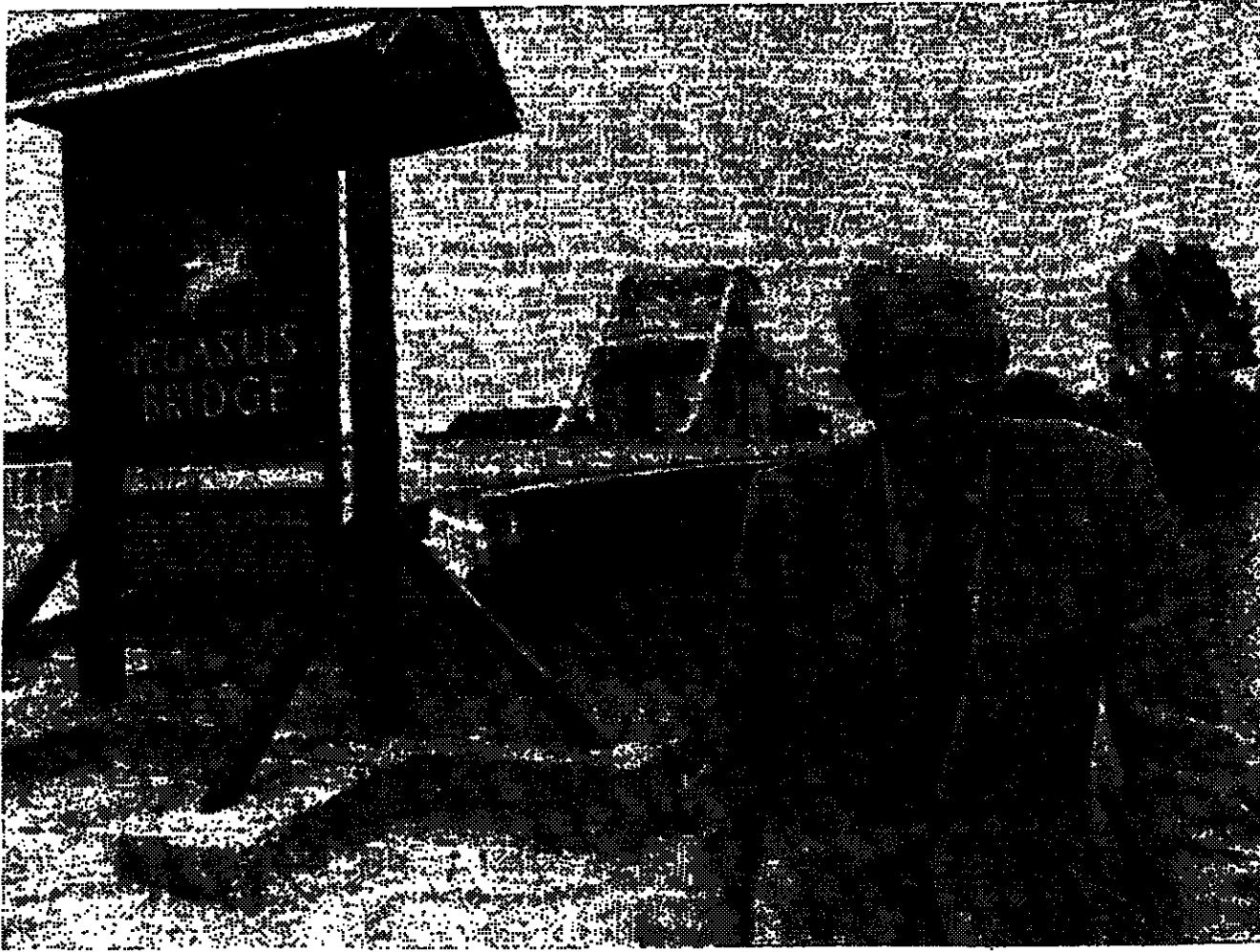
After crash-landing on target, Major Howard's men knocked out the German pill box beside the canal bridge by throwing grenades through the gun slits.

His men charged over the bridge and cleared the enemy from the eastern bank, then removed the demolition wiring from the bridge itself.

Within 10 minutes the two bridges had been captured intact in arguably the most perfect operation of D-Day itself. Just two men died and 14 were wounded.

A German light tank was put out of action after a counter-attack brought the enemy within 25 yards of the bridge, but the roar of aircraft overhead had by then signalled the drop of the 5th Parachute Brigade around Ranville. They with the rest of the 6th Airborne Division, were to hold the east flank of the Allied landings before the arrival of seaborne troops six hours later.

Mme Goudré recalled yesterday that when the battle



Major Howard beside the bridge at Bénouville which he and his men captured as D-Day began.

started she and her husband, Georges, who died 12 years ago, and their daughters Ariette and Georgette, settled prudently in the cellar, assuming an air raid was in progress.

But then a spade cut into the cellar through their ceiling, accompanied by an Anglo-Saxon monosyllable.

M Goudré, who, unknown to the Germans, understood English, cried out: *les Anglais*, and promptly dug up 98 bottles of champagne which he had buried in his garden in 1940.

Major Howard said: "I nominated the café as the medical aid post and a surprising number of men dis-

covered themselves in urgent need of medical attention."

Mme Goudré, who supplied valuable information to the French Resistance about the defences at the bridge which she had gleaned from German soldiers using her café, told me: "I thought at first our liberators were negroes because their faces

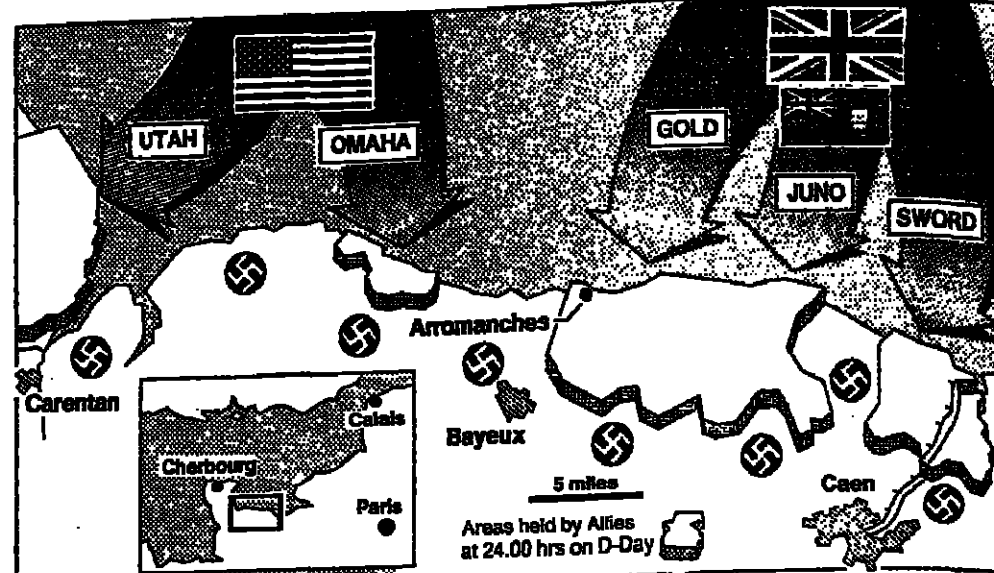
had been blackened, and for days black was the colour of my face and clothes because we embraced a lot, you know."

The walls of her café, which has virtually been adopted by British Airborne veterans this week, are plastered with D-Day mementoes, while outside a plaque announced, with Gallic licence, that its liberation took place a day earlier, in the last hour of June 5, 1944.

Major Howard, who relies on a walking stick since a road accident in England in November, 1944, crossed the bridge with an alacrity which stopped the traffic and said: "I intend to be here for the fiftieth anniversary, and when I've gone I'll probably haunt the place. After 40 years the adrenalin still pumps despite the familiarity of the surroundings."

One of the most vivid memories, which he never tires of telling the veterans who have gathered here, is believing that he had been blinded on landing.

"I couldn't see a thing, until I realized that in the landing my steel helmet had been rammed over my face by the roof of the glider", he said.



## Beach landings that became 'greatest thing we attempted'

By Alan Hamilton

"My dear friend", Churchill wrote to Roosevelt in October 1943, "this is much the greatest thing we have ever attempted".

Ever since Dunkirk, the Allies had wished to regain a foothold in Europe. How and where it should be done occupied three years of Anglo-American argument. Churchill toyed with a landing in Portugal. Some commanders favoured a direct assault by the shortest Channel crossing on the Pas de Calais. What eventually happened on June 6, 1944, was the greatest amphibious operation in military history.

It was a battle won not by tactics or by firepower, but by logistics, the gathering together and the despatch of an immense quantity of men and machinery. As a battle, it was very nearly lost.

D-Day was to be June 5, D stood for Day. It was The Day, the start of Operation Overlord. Faced with bad weather, Eisenhower decided to hold back for 24 hours.

The vanguard was over the French coast minutes after midnight, pathfinders preparing the way for paratroopers, whose job was to guard the eastern and western flanks of the main seaborne force. The British 6th Airborne Division landed east of Caen, and by 2.30am had conferred on Ranville the distinction of being the first French village to be liberated.

There were five codenamed invasion beaches. The Americans were to take Utah and Omaha in the west, the British and Canadians to take Gold, Juno and Sword in the east.

The Americans were first ashore at Utah. At 6.30am their first troops and Sherman

tanks went ashore from their landing craft, against only token resistance.

Omaha was a near disaster with great loss of life. Touching land at 6.45am, the Americans found a 10-knot wind and 6ft seas, together with murderous German defence from shore batteries.

At 7.25am the British force touched Sword beach, exactly on schedule. The British and Canadian landings went well but the operations of the following hours did not. Part of the day's work for the British was to capture the key towns of Bayeux and Caen. Bayeux was not taken until the following day, and Caen was reduced to smoking rubble before yielded on July 9.

There were moments in the day when it looked, as it looked to another British commander 129 years earlier, like being damned close-run thing.



The Queen Mother viewing the 272 ft Overlord tapestry after opening the new D-Museum, at Southsea, Portsmouth, yesterday.

## Archbishop recalls fight for France

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, recalled the struggle to defeat Hitler in France and Germany at a service in Portsmouth today - an effort in which he was speaking at a service in the city's cathedral in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of D-Day. Not long after the landings his own tank rolled down the flats at Gosport to join the "return to France" with the Scots Guards.

Crusade Channel ferries were packed with thousands of British and American servicemen who yesterday took part in another "invasion" of the beaches.

More than 280 wartime military vehicles assembled at Portsmouth before heading for the biggest rally of Second World War armory since 1945 at Caen, Normandy.

The principal beachmaster at Sword Beach, who was wounded in the assault on Normandy, and the present commanding officer of the US 82nd Airborne Division whose troops were among the first to land, will be the guests of General Sir Frank Kitson at a reception at Wilton House, Wiltshire, today to mark the beginning of D-Day anniversary celebrations. The house was the headquarters of the Army's Southern Command

during the planning of the invasion.

Flying fortress crews who carried out missions over occupied Europe during the Second World War flew into Britain for a weekend reunion and to dedicate a new memorial in the village churchyard at Conington near Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire. Two hundred members of the 457 bombardment group based at airfields near by lost their lives in 1944 and 1945.

War babies left in Britain by American GIs are forming an association to try to find fathers who did not come back after the D-Day invasion.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

#### Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales, patron, the Royal Opera, attends a performance of *L'elisir d'amore* to mark Sir Cevat. Evans' farewell at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, 7.25.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Master of Trinity House, attends the Younger Brethren's Dinner at Trinity House, EC3.

Princess Margaret visits Derbyshire Mallock, 11.15; Winkworth, 11.50; Heanor, 2.10; Long Eaton, 3.30.

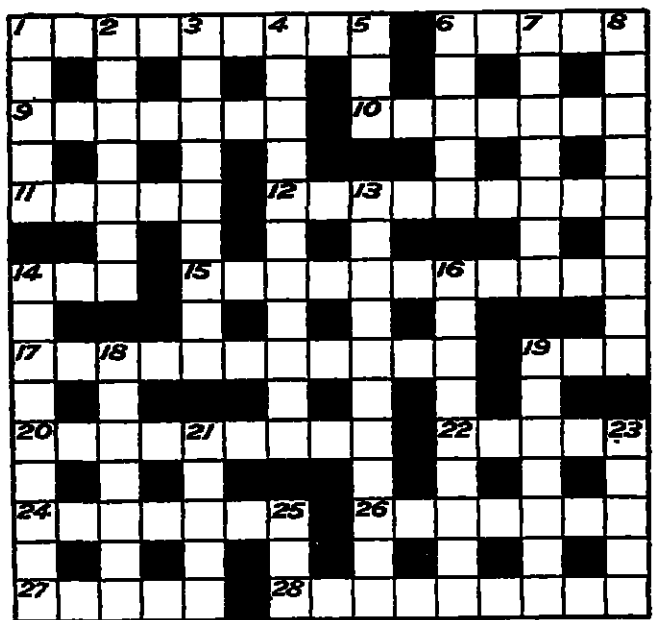
### The Duchess of Kent opens an exhibition of work by members of the Bahrain Art Society, Leighton House, 12 Holland Park Road, W14, 11.30.

Princess Alexandra opens Maidstone Hospital in Kent, 2.30; attends a preview of *On Your Toes*, in aid of Help the Hospices, Palace Theatre, London, 7.45.

Paintings by Sylvia Wishart, Compass Gallery, 178 West Regent Street, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5.30, closed Sun (until June 28).

Maillat: Illustrations to the "Amours" of Pierre de Ronsard.

### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,447



- ACROSS
- Anticipation of rest, maybe, with fresh tea (9).
  - Tossed by King Charles outside Lincoln? Surely not (5).
  - Decision to break up (7).
  - Wildly excited, it can follow father (7).
  - Composure poetry about student supporter (5).
  - We take steps to make this work (9).
  - Ruin out of metal? Yes, but there's a tiny but left (3).
  - Not finally moderate, but betraying disloyalty (11).
  - Swindler is eccentric and comparatively quick-witted (4-7).
  - An abstainer swallows nothing so intoxicating (3).
  - Sail made by cotton-worker to accommodate a king (9).
  - Ben the good man to collect a food (5).
  - Feeler put out by a worker (7).
  - Feature of certain buildings in Dover and Ashford (7).
  - Source of illumination for Talbot House? About right (5).
  - Decorations to pawn in America? What a bloomer (9).
- DOWN
- Establishes classes in favour of writing (5).
  - Empress Elizabeth, having belatedly Frederick the Great? (7).
  - Got all set, perhaps, for the collection of taxes (4-5).
  - He may be highly regarded as a repair man (11).
  - Little creature initially found (3).
  - Attractiveness of an amulet (5).
  - City raised objection to mobile ablation station (4-3).
  - Coming around again about payment for the dog (9).
  - Unfavourable opinion disturbs old para VIPs (11).
  - In church, ship-worker going on and on (9).
  - To the Arctic, for instance, and not on the railway (9).
  - The list includes one reveal (7).
  - No river rises completely in Ontario (7).
  - Position of the final Muse in Beethoven's Choral Symphony (5).
  - This is on record to show past achievements (5).
  - Incombustible, presumably, this wood? (3).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,446 will appear next Saturday

### Atkinson Art Gallery, Lord Street, Southport; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Thurs and Sat 10 to 1, closed Sun; (from today until June 23).

Harvey's History of Wine Collection, Warwickshire Museum, Market Place, Warwick; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2.30 to 5; (until July 29).

Pots by Owen Thorpe, Oriol 31, High Street, Walspool; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, closed Sun (until June 21).

Images of Grey Owl and Anashoro's Wilderness: paintings by Robert Richardson, Museum and Art Gallery, Cambridge Road, Hastings; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 3 to 5; (until June 17).

Artists in Industry, Museum and Art Gallery, Le Mans Crescent, Bolton; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 5, closed Wed and Sun; (until June 30).

Work by Sylvia Dillon-Gibbons, Gillian Lawson and Judy Massingham, Halesworth Gallery, Steeple End, Halesworth, Suffolk; Mon to Sat 11-5, Sun 3-6; (until June 15).

Travelling: Campagna Furniture 1790-1850, Manor House, Hitchin, Herts; Mon to Sat 9 to 1 and 2 to 5.30, closed Sun; (until June 30).

Textiles by leading British artists, last evening by Tobias Harris, silver by Alexander Coppen and creative textiles by Avon schoolchildren, St James's Gallery, Margaret Building, Broad Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 11 to 5; (until June 16).

Organ recital by Robert Andrews, St Bartholomew's Church, Arnhem, Leeds, 8.

Music

Commons (2.30): Co-operative Development Agency and Industrial Development Bill, remaining stages.

Lords (2.30): Powers and Criminal Evidence Bill, second reading.

Anniversaries

George III, reigned 1760-1820, was born at Norfolk House, London, 1738.

Deaths: William H. R. Rivers, psychologist and anthropologist, Cambridge, 1922; F. R. Spofforth, Australian cricketer (the "demo bowler"), Ditton Hill Lodge, Surrey, 1926; William II, German Emperor 1888-1918, Doorn, Netherlands, 1941.

National Day

The Kingdom of Tonga in the south-east Pacific today celebrates the 14th anniversary of its independence from Britain.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100,000: 1771 669775 (winner lives in Shropshire); £50,000: 67N 224849 (Preston); £25,000: 9W1 913291 (East Sussex).

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### Nature notes

Black redstarts have returned to the inner cities in London, one is singing at Mount Pleasant, just behind The Times building. Young blue tits are calling from their nests deep inside lamp-posts. Rooks have already fledged, and young and old fly in circles, cawing, high above the city.

Red deer works at Elishaw, 8 miles NE of Bellingham. In the cow parsley fields, or umbellifers, pigweed is out; it is distinguished by its sparse, spiky leaves just under the white flowerhead. Yellow rocket grows in big clumps on the banks of rivers. The first cat's-ears are opening - a solitary dandelion-like heads on a long bare stalk.

Red deer calves call plaintively for their mothers while they are still dark-furred and wet, lying at the foot of a tree. But they will soon be running in their dappled coats with the hinds.

Many June flowers are already abundant. Poppies and ox-eyed daisies are thick in the grass. Yellow stamens are flowering in damp, shady places. In the cow parsley fields, or umbellifers, pigweed is out; it is distinguished by its sparse, spiky leaves just under the white flowerhead. Yellow rocket grows in big clumps on the banks of rivers. The first cat's-ears are opening - a solitary dandelion-like heads on a long bare stalk.

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### Pollen forecast

When the count is announced as high, hay fever sufferers are advised to: 1. take preventative medication in the morning if prescribed by their GP; 2. stay away from grassy areas; 3. Holiday by the sea; 4. Avoid walks in the evening when the pollen descends; 5. Keep windows closed when travelling; 6. Close curtains when neighbours mow lawns; 7. Seek advice from their GP regarding suitable medication.

London, SE, central S, SW England, East Anglia, E Midlands: Scattered showers, sunny intervals, rain later, wind S, light; max temp 15 or 16C (59 to 61F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Cloudy at times, perhaps a little drizzle, wind variable, light; max temp 12 to 15C (54 to 59F).

NW, central N England, Lake District, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Sunny intervals, light showers, wind S, light; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Channel Islands: Rather cloudy, outbreaks of rain; wind SE, moderate, becoming milder, light; max temp 14C (57F).

Wales, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland: Scattered showers, sunny intervals, wind mostly S, light; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, rain, heavy at times, wind SE, moderate; max temp 11 to 14C (52 to 57F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Remaining unsettled, showers or longer periods of rain heavy with sunny intervals; remaining rather cool, wind S, moderate, becoming milder, light; max temp 14C (57F).

SEA PASSAGE: S North Sea: Wind variable, mainly NE, light; sea smooth. Strait of Dover: Wind NE, light, increasing moderate of fresh later; sea smooth, becoming moderate. English Channel (E): Wind NE, moderate, increasing fresh, sea slight, becoming moderate. Irish Sea: Wind variable, light; sea smooth.

Sun rises: 4.47 am. Sun sets: 8.12 pm. Moon rises: 1.03 am. Moon sets: 9.18 am. First quarter: June 6.

Lighting-up time

London: 8.42 pm to 8.16 am. Belfast: 8.11 pm to 8.28 am. Manchester: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Newcastle: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Plymouth: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Southampton: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Swansea: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Cardiff: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Exeter: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bristol: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Gloucester: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Hereford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Worcester: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Oxford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Reading: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Luton: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bedford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Milton Keynes: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Stevenage: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Hemel Hempstead: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Watlington: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bicester: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Banbury: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Oxford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Reading: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Luton: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bedford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Milton Keynes: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Stevenage: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Hemel Hempstead: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Watlington: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bicester: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Banbury: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Oxford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Reading: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Luton: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bedford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Milton Keynes: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Stevenage: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Hemel Hempstead: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Watlington: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bicester: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Banbury: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Oxford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Reading: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Luton: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bedford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Milton Keynes: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Stevenage: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Hemel Hempstead: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Watlington: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bicester: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Banbury: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Oxford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Reading: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Luton: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bedford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Milton Keynes: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Stevenage: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Hemel Hempstead: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Watlington: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bicester: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Banbury: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Oxford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Reading: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Luton: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bedford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Milton Keynes: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Stevenage: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Hemel Hempstead: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Watlington: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bicester: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Banbury: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Oxford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Reading: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Luton: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bedford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Milton Keynes: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Stevenage: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Hemel Hempstead: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Watlington: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bicester: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Banbury: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Oxford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Reading: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Luton: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bedford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Milton Keynes: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Stevenage: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Hemel Hempstead: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Watlington: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bicester: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Banbury: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Oxford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Reading: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Luton: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bedford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Milton Keynes: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Stevenage: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Hemel Hempstead: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Watlington: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bicester: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Banbury: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Oxford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Reading: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Luton: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bedford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Milton Keynes: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Stevenage: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Hemel Hempstead: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Watlington: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bicester: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Banbury: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Oxford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Reading: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Luton: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bedford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Milton Keynes: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Stevenage: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Hemel Hempstead: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Watlington: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bicester: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Banbury: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Oxford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Reading: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Luton: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bedford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Milton Keynes: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Stevenage: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Hemel Hempstead: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Watlington: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bicester: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Banbury: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Oxford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Reading: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Luton: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Bedford: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Milton Keynes: 8.21 pm to 8.41 am. Stevenage: 8